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CONTENTS

On Building a Marxist-Leninist Party in Our Country and Its Immediate Tasks KIM IL SUNG	2
The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—Founder of the Workers' Party of Korea	15
Great Unity and Cohesion of the Whole Party and the Entire People	20
The Fork in the Road Leading to Mangyongdae	23
DPRK Government Statement	26
Cheers of People Will Reverberate through Land of 3,000 Ri	29
On the Preschedule Fulfilment of the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK Report of the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK	32
Independent Industry Started from Scratch	39
Our Agriculture in Process of Industrialization and Mo- dernization	42
Steadily Improving People's Welfare	44
Our Party's Struggle for National Reunification	46

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The house where the great revolutionary leader
Comrade Kim Il Sung lived first after his triumphant return home

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ON BUILDING A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY IN OUR COUNTRY AND ITS IMMEDIATE TASKS

KIM IL SUNG

(Report to the Inaugural Congress of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea, October 10, 1945)

Comrades,

We are gathered here today to found a Marxist-Leninist party, the glorious vanguard detachment of the working class.

The preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party in our country have been made steadily through the protracted, sanguinary struggle against the Japanese imperialist marauders. The Korean Communists have waged an arduous struggle to establish a revolutionary working-class party and shed much blood. We are now in a position to build a Communist party for which we have aspired so much; the Korean Communists' long, untiring struggle is bearing priceless fruit.

I. On Forming the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea

Comrades,

The internal and external situation is now developing in favour of our people's struggle

The foundation of a Communist party will be a historic event of immense significance for the development of our revolutionary movement and the social and political life of the Korean people. With the foundation of the party, our working class and toiling masses will have the true representative and protector of their interests, and the Korean revolution will have its militant General Staff.

We must all take an active part in building a Marxist-Leninist party and in discussing heavy tasks confronting it, thereby fulfilling the historic mission the Korean Communists have assumed for the revolution.

to build a new country.

As the Second World War ended in a great victory for the anti-fascist democratic camp,

the balance of forces in the international arena has changed fundamentally. The fascist states of Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated in the war; moreover, all the imperialist powers have been weakened and the forces of world reaction are on the decline. On the contrary, the international democratic forces are growing in strength each day. The international prestige of the Soviet Union has risen as never before and its might has increased; many countries in Europe and Asia have thrown off the shackles of fascism and imperialism and launched on democratic development; and the peoples of colonies and dependencies are intensifying the national-liberation struggle in many parts of the world. A new phase is opening up for the revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The situation in our liberated country, too, has become definitively favourable to the side of the revolution. As the country was liberated on August 15, our people who had long been oppressed under Japanese imperialist colonial rule with no freedom or right whatsoever smashed the last-ditch manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists in all parts of the country, and embarked on the creation of a new democratic life, while exposing and denouncing pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation. With the country's liberation democratic political parties and social organizations started to emerge all over the country; the people's committees, the people's organs of power, came into being under the guidance of the Communists; and the struggle was launched to eradicate the aftereffects of Japanese imperialist colonial rule through all the political, economic and cultural spheres of life and to build a free and independent new Korea. Today, delighted with freedom and liberation, all of our workers and peasants and other patriotic people of different sections are boiling with tremendous patriotic enthusiasm and taking part in the building of the country as one man.

The revolutionary spirits of our liberated people are so high and the revolutionary forces are overwhelming the forces of reaction.

However, our present situation is very complicated and many difficulties and obstacles lie ahead of our revolution.

Pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other reactionaries are making frantic efforts to obstruct the building of democratic new Korea in tune with intrigues and subversive manoeuvres by the reactionary forces of world imperialism. As US troops occupied south of the 38th parallel, the reactionaries, who since the surrender of Japanese imperialism had been overpowered by the triumphant revolutionary spirits of the masses of the people, began to raise their heads, pinning their hope on the Americans. Pro-Japanese and pro-US elements and traitors to the nation are rigging up reactionary political parties and organizations, by gang-ing up the forces of reaction. They are scheming to disorganize our revolutionary forces and lead the masses of the people along the road of reaction. Still worse, the renegades of revolution and political swindlers of all hues are trying to capitalize the present confusion for their political objectives and hindering the organizational unity of the working masses in an attempt to win over the people.

Though their revolutionary zeal is very high, our people still have no clear idea of which road liberated Korea will take and they fail to participate in the building of the nation as an organized force.

In this situation we Communists must shatter the conspiratorial manoeuvres of class enemies and all opportunists, bind together as soon as possible the broadest patriotic, democratic forces, and correctly lead the masses. For this purpose we must first build a Marxist-Leninist party.

Securing the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party is decisive to the correct carrying out of the Korean revolution. Without this

leadership we cannot properly organize and mobilize the masses for the revolutionary struggle or win victory in it.

This is fully proved by the history of our revolutionary struggle. In our country there were the March First Movement and many other mass struggles against Japanese imperialist aggressors. However, because of the lack of the leadership of a revolutionary working-class party, coupled with the unfavourable international situation, these struggles were spontaneous and unorganized and all ended in a fiasco. We must never forget this bitter lesson.

In order to overcome the present difficulty and carry out the Korean revolution successfully, we must found a Marxist-Leninist party as soon as possible and firmly secure party leadership for our revolution. The correct leadership of a revolutionary working-class party alone will enable us to take advantage of the favourable revolutionary situation so as to break through the difficulty and step up the building of new Korea. We must do all we can to build a powerful Marxist-Leninist party, so that we will bring together broad sections of the popular masses and advance the Korean revolution rapidly.

In founding a Marxist-Leninist party we must take into consideration the fact that our liberated homeland is divided into the north and the south, whose situations are quite different from each other.

North Korea where the Soviet army is stationed is provided with favourable conditions for revolutionary development. The Soviet army respects the freedom and independence of small nations; since its stationing in north Korea it has put down the activities of pro-Japanese elements, national traitors and other reactionaries and actively supported and encouraged our people in their struggle to build a democratic, sovereign and independent state. Thus north Korea has broad

prospects of successfully accomplishing the cause of construction of a new country.

However, quite contrary is the situation in south Korea occupied by the US army. As soon as it landed in south Korea the US army enforced military government south of 38 degrees north latitude and proclaimed that everyone must unconditionally obey orders of the occupation army. Through military government in south Korea the US army is hindering in every way the revolutionary advance of the Communists and other patriotic people and actively patronizing and fostering treacherous reactionary forces. As a result, south Korea has turned into a scene where pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other reactionaries swagger about freely.

In this situation we cannot found a united party composed of the Communists in both north and south Korea right away. Yet, we should not wait with arms folded until the situation is matured for building a united party. The diametrically opposite political situations in the north and the south urgently demand us to develop the revolution and step up party building in conformity with the specific conditions in the two parts of the country. Availing ourselves of the favourable situation prevailing in north Korea, we must form the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea, a strong central leadership body of the Party.

Only by establishing the COCCPNK can we unite Communist Party organizations formed in different localities, realize the organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks and build up the General Staff of our revolution; also, only by doing so, can we rally the broad masses and efficiently carry on the building of the country and turn north Korea into a strong base for the Korean revolution.

Through the formation of the COCCPNK we must correctly lead the masses of the people and forcefully promote our revolution.

2. On the Party's Organizational Line

Comrades,

The Communist Party we are going to build should be a true vanguard detachment of the Korean working class; it should be a mighty political General Staff capable of steadily leading the Korean revolution to victory. If we are to build such a revolutionary party we must base ourselves strictly on the Marxist-Leninist principles of party building.

Now in Seoul and other places the "heroes" of various factions have come out with their respective claims, and are trying to build parties in contravention of the Marxist-Leninist principles of party building. Some of them are even scheming to rig up a sort of "third party". These are factional, counter-revolutionary activities aimed at destroying the cohesion of the communist ranks and causing confusion in party building.

The adverse current of counterrevolution cannot prevail over the righteous current of revolution. We must resolutely shatter all the factional and counterrevolutionary manoeuvres by some fellows and strictly adhere to the Marxist-Leninist principles of party building, thus founding a truly revolutionary party.

In our Party building we must, first of all, build up the organizational backbone. We are to form a party around the fine Communists who have been tried and seasoned through the long and arduous revolutionary struggle for the country's freedom and independence.

Building up the organizational backbone properly is very important in the foundation of a Marxist-Leninist party. The Marxist-Leninist party should be built around the seasoned Communists who are equipped with a firm revolutionary world outlook and have a wealth of experience in the midst of struggle. Only then can it become a revolutionary party that will hold fast to the stand of the

working class, a militant party that will be able to fulfil its historical mission correctly, without flinching from any difficulty or adversity.

The Korean Communist Party founded in 1925 was dissolved without discharging its historical mission. This is mainly because the Party's organizational backbone was not strong enough. At that time the Party was not rooted deeply in the working class and other broad sections of the people. Moreover, its leadership was occupied by factionalists; they scrambled for hegemony, only seeking fame and distinction. In consequence, the Party failed to achieve the unity of its ranks; it could not endure Japanese imperialism's repression and was forced to dissolve only three years after its founding. If the Party had been built up with true revolutionaries, with the progressive elements of the working class at its core, it would have survived, organizing and leading mass struggles, in spite of the harsh repression by Japanese imperialism and the unfavourable working conditions.

We must bear this historical lesson in mind and direct primary attention to building up the organizational backbone of the Party.

During the 15 years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle there grew up numerous Communists who ardently loved the country and people and were unboundedly faithful to the revolution. In the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the true sons and daughters of the Korean people heroically fought arms in hand solely for the liberation of the country and for the freedom and well-being of the people, dedicating their youth and lives. Through the long and harsh anti-Japanese armed struggle they were firmly armed with Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics and acquired work ability and

methods with which to educate the broad sections of the masses and correctly organize and mobilize them for revolutionary struggle. Excellent Communists emerged also out of the underground revolutionary struggle at home carried out under the direct impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They are precisely the true patriots of Korea, the genuine vanguard of the Korean working class and toiling masses.

Our Communist Party should be formed with these revolutionary fighters at its core. Only then is it possible to consolidate and develop the Party into a powerful Marxist-Leninist party that is militant and has leading ability.

We should build a party around the fine Communists tested in the long revolutionary struggle, embracing the Communists who have participated in various forms of anti-Japanese struggle at home and abroad.

Quite a few Communists who have been active at home and abroad have failed to undergo ideological training through systematic organizational lives. As a result, some of them are behaving in a way unworthy of Communists, exaggerating their past services. These cases are very few, however. We must not negatively estimate them as a whole for this reason.

As we are founding our Party now, we must not be prejudiced against people; we must not mistrust or shun them without reason. We should treasure the Communists who took part in revolutionary activities with a resolve to make revolution in those trying days when our homeland was in adversity. We must see to it that all of them join in our Party ranks and contribute actively to Party work and the building of the country.

In order to firmly protect the interests of the workers, peasants and other working masses as the vanguard of the working class and properly perform its role as the General Staff of the Korean revolution, the Communist Party must build up itself from a class

point of view by steadily improving its composition and must root itself deeply among the working masses. We must actively enrol progressive workers and peasants into the Party ranks, so as to develop our Party into a mass political party strongly rooted on proletarian foundation.

The Communist Party should be organized and guided by a monolithic Marxist-Leninist guiding ideology.

The Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, must have no other idea than Marxist-Leninist ideology. Only when the whole Party is equipped with, and guided by, a unitary Marxist-Leninist guiding idea, can it secure rock-firm unity and cohesion and proficiently carry out its mission in the teeth of storm and stress. If any idea contrary to Marxism-Leninism is allowed to exist in it to the slightest degree, the Party will lose its militancy as an organized detachment and will be reduced to a mere club.

The source of the Marxist-Leninist party's might lies in its unity of ideology, purpose and action. We must strive to achieve this unity based on the Marxist-Leninist guiding idea.

Because of the unique development of the communist movement in our country, the struggle for the unity of ideology, purpose and action is posing as a particularly important problem in our Party building.

We have had no united Marxist-Leninist party in our country, and quite a few Communists have been engaged in scattered activities at home and abroad. In consequence, tendencies to liberalism, individual heroism and parochialism have engendered in the minds of some people. Among others, factionalism which appeared in the early days of our communist movement has not been eliminated completely and the factionalists have carried on their manoeuvres in various forms. To cap it all, the nearly one half century of Japanese imperialist colonial rule has implanted all sorts of bourgeois ideas in the

minds of our people.

This shows that our efforts to guarantee the ideological purity of our communist movement can be obstructed to a considerable extent and that counterrevolutionary ideological trends can infiltrate into the Party and there can be unorganized, undisciplined practices. We should be watchful and resolutely combat all sorts of anti-Marxist ideological factors.

In order to secure the Party's unity of ideology, purpose and action, it is necessary, first of all, to root out factionalism and parochialism.

Factionalism is an extremely harmful anti-Marxist idea which must not be tolerated in our Party. Without stamping out factionalism it is impossible to bring about the Party's unity and cohesion and enhance its militancy.

Factionalism greatly harmed our communist movement in the past, and still today it is hampering our building of the Party and the country in various ways. Those who are infected with factionalism are only eager for fame and distinction. They slander their comrades and alienate them from each other. Outwardly they agree to everything and pretend to observe discipline but, behind the scenes, they form factions and carry out sabotaging activities. Some of them are not yet free from their factional habits. They flock together and try to achieve their political ambitions; they are engrossed in random talk, claiming that the failure to support the "Central Committee in Seoul" is a factionalist act or that such and such persons must hold leading posts in the Party.

In essence, parochialism does not differ from factionalism. Local separatists act haughtily; they regard themselves as the smartest people in the world and their "theory" as second to none. They set their organizations, their superiors or even the Party Central Committee at naught. At pre-

sent certain persons in localities, standing on their dignity, are claiming that they alone are taking the "right path"; they are acting as they please at their places, obstructing our Party building and the development of the Korean revolution as a whole.

We must clearly realize the harmfulness of factionalism and parochialism and direct the spearhead of struggle to uprooting them. We must never tolerate the slightest expression of factionalism and parochialism and must sharply watch the activities of factionalists and local separatists. As for the people involved in factions before, we should, of course, guide in the right direction those who deeply repent of their errors and strive to rid themselves of their factional habits. However, we must wage an uncompromising fight against those who still continue their factional activities, undermining the unity and cohesion of the communist ranks.

In order to guarantee the unity of the Party's ideology, purpose and action we must also combat "Left" and Right opportunism.

The tendencies to "Left" and Right opportunism are now emerging within our communist ranks. Some people have advanced an ultra-Leftist "theory" and are claiming that they alone are true revolutionaries. They say our revolution is a "class war" and only clamour for the "struggle" among classes. At a time when we have to bind together all patriotic, democratic forces, it is really outrageous to vociferate only the "struggle" among classes. There is no difference between the activities of the "Leftists" and those of the imperialist lackeys designed to split us from within and prevent us from organizing and mobilizing the broad masses of the people for the building of the country. The wrong, unrealistic "Leftist" claim shows, in the final analysis, that they are bogus Communists.

On the other hand certain people are inclined towards Right opportunism. On the pretext of forming a national united front, the Rightists ignore the independence of the

working class and try to draw into the united front even the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who betrayed the country and people. Our formation of a national united front is aimed solely at establishing a people's government and successfully carrying out the Korean revolution. Therefore, we must never propose unprincipled "coalition". The Rightists' attitude has nothing to do with the attitude which the Communists have to take. If they do not discard their wrong viewpoint, they must get out of our revolutionary ranks.

These tendencies finding expression in the communist ranks cause a great obstacle to ensuring the unity of the Party's ideology and purpose and carrying out our revolution. We must intensify our struggle against all kinds of "Left" and Right opportunism and firmly uphold the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism.

However, we must not randomly stigmatize any people as opportunists because we oppose "Left" and Right opportunism. Some comrades' political and theoretical level is still low, and they fail to observe problems correctly and may advance wrong claims. We must not regard these people as inclined towards "Left" or Right opportunism; we must patiently educate them to specifically analyse and correctly judge all problems.

We should sweep away factionalism, parochialism and all other counterrevolutionary ideological trends and equip the entire Party membership firmly with revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology. In this way we should see to it that the whole Party thinks and acts with the single revolutionary idea and achieves rock-firm unity and cohesion.

Tightening Party discipline is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically and successfully implementing its lines and policies. Therefore, the Marxist-Leninist party must pay great attention to establishing revolutionary discipline.

Our Party members have not yet been armed with Marxist-Leninist theory; they lack experiences of revolutionary struggle, and what is more, they are still affected with factionalism. Therefore, tightening Party discipline is particularly important.

The discipline of the Marxist-Leninist party is based on democratic centralism. When mapping out its lines and policies the Communist Party should make it an iron rule to rely on the creative views of its members and encourage all of them to advance constructive views frankly and offer their opinions freely on the activities of the Party to all its bodies up to the Central Committee. But we must make sure that centralist discipline is not violated on the pretext of promoting democracy. Unprincipled "democracy" is harmful to the strengthening and development of the Party.

In our Party it is necessary to strictly observe a principle under which the individual submits to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower unit to the higher unit and the whole Party to the Central Committee. The opponents of this principle of democratic centralism are violators of Party discipline. We should not allow the slightest violation of the discipline of democratic centralism within the Party.

There is no difference between the superior and the subordinate in observing Party discipline; all Party members are duty bound to adhere to the single Party discipline. All our Party members should faithfully observe the set Party discipline.

What is particularly important in strengthening the Party discipline is that all its members should obey its decisions unconditionally. True, before the Party has adopted a decision on any problem, anybody can discuss it in accordance with the democratic principle. However, once the decision is adopted, no one is allowed to criticize it or neglect its implementation. We should see to

it that Party members have a revolutionary habit of adhering to Party lines, policies and decisions without reservation and carrying them through.

Revolutionary Party discipline can be achieved only when Party members have a high degree of consciousness. The Communist Party must intensify education of its members in Party discipline so that they will voluntarily observe it and resolutely combat undisciplined practices.

We must establish a truly revolutionary Party discipline and thus develop our Party into a powerful integral organization which will act with one ideology and purpose under the monolithic leadership of its Central Committee.

3. On the Party's Political Line

Comrades,

The Korean Communists are now confronted with an important task of correctly leading our liberated people for the successful building of a new country.

If we are to carry out this task properly, we should, first of all, fully understand the nature and duty of the Korean revolution at the present stage. Quite a few comrades do not know well at what stage of development the Korean revolution is and, accordingly, they are not fully aware of our revolutionary tasks. We should make a coherent analysis of Korea's realities and thus clearly understand the nature and duty of the Korean revolution at the present stage, before conducting all activities.

In the past, occupying our country for many years, the Japanese imperialists enforced vicious colonial policies and seriously hampered the development of capitalism in our country. Although Japanese imperialism was defeated and Korea liberated, the survi-

The Marxist-Leninist party must have its own rules. The party rules is the standard of action for party members and organizations. Our Party Rules should explicitly provide for the eligibility of Party members and the procedure of their admission, their duties and rights, the Party's discipline, its organizational principle and structure, its financial matters, etc. We must prepare the Party Rules quickly and make all Party organizations and members act in strict accordance with it.

We must thoroughly implement the Marxist-Leninist principle underlying party building and thus turn our Party into an ever-victorious iron party, into an authoritative General Staff of the Korean revolution.

vals of Japanese imperialism and feudal relations still exist in our country and they cause a grave obstacle to the development of our society. Therefore, our country is now at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution. We should base ourselves on this nature of the Korean revolution in defining our tasks.

In terms of military science, there are immediate and ultimate tasks. When hitting the enemy the immediate task is to break through his frontline and the ultimate task is to strike at his stronghold. Likewise, in the carrying out of the Korean revolution, we can say there are the immediate and ultimate tasks; and right now, we are in the phase of fulfilling the immediate task.

For the present, we must mop up the remnants of Japanese imperialism and feudalism, achieve the country's democratic development and win its complete sovereignty and independence. To this end, we must establish a Democratic People's Republic. The Democra-

tic People's Republic is a genuine people's government capable of defending and representing the interests of workers, peasants and other broad masses; it is a revolutionary weapon with which to guarantee the country's complete sovereignty and independence and the people's prosperity. We should found the Democratic People's Republic and thus develop our country into a rich and strong, democratic, sovereign and independent state. Precisely this is the basic political task facing us at the present stage.

From this basic political task, our Party has before it the following major tasks.

First, in an endeavour to build a Democratic People's Republic that will guarantee our nation's complete sovereignty and independence, we must form a Democratic National United Front embracing all patriotic, democratic political parties and groupings so as to rally broad patriotic, democratic forces.

In order to establish a genuine people's government and build democratic new Korea efficiently, we must energetically organize and mobilize workers, peasants and other broad masses of the people. At present the people of different strata are not keeping step with each other in building the country. Different political forces are working separately, each trying to win over the masses into its own fold. Under these circumstances, if we are to knit together the popular masses and correctly organize and mobilize them for the building of the country we should form a Democratic National United Front.

In forming a Democratic National United Front the Communist Party should firmly maintain its independence and overcome the vacillation of the national capitalists and other middle-of-the-road forces, at the same time adhering to the principle of uniting to the maximum all forces that love the country and people. Only then can we isolate the tiny handful of pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other reactionaries, win over the broad masses of the people and found a

Democratic People's Republic successfully.

We must energetically work to form a Democratic National United Front that will embrace all the patriotic, democratic forces including not only the workers and peasants but also intellectuals, religious communities and even honest national capitalists. In this way, we will firmly rally the patriotic people of all strata and, on this basis, launch a vigorous struggle to found a Democratic People's Republic.

In order to build a Democratic People's Republic, we should first form a Democratic National United Front in north Korea at the earliest possible date and establish the north Korean central organ of power through the concerted efforts of the popular masses. Only when this organ is set up, is it possible to thoroughly carry out the democratic revolution in north Korea, actively promote our revolution and lay solid foundations for building a rich and powerful, democratic, sovereign and independent state. We should materialize a coalition of different political parties and groupings and rally all patriotic, democratic forces in north Korea, and thus step up the work of establishing an interim government such as a Provisional People's Committee of North Korea.

Second, we must sweep away the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism, the lackeys of international reaction and all other reactionaries—the greatest obstacle to the building of a democratic state—thereby expediting the democratic development of the country.

Two months have passed since our country's liberation, but there still are the stooges of Japanese imperialism and the landlords and comprador capitalists have not yet been eliminated. Pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other reactionaries are lurking among the masses of different strata, engaged in all kinds of conspiratorial manoeuvres to obstruct the building of democratic Korea. Unless these reactionary forces are wiped out, it is impossible to establish a democratic government or carry out our revolution smoothly.

We should organize and activate the popular masses to wage a vigorous struggle against all reactionaries such as pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation. We must expose and shatter every conspiratorial manoeuvre by the enemies in plenty of time and prevent them from worming their way into the people's organs of power or into the revolutionary ranks. By doing this, we can step up the democratic development of the country and build a people's state where the working masses can live happily.

In order to build new Korea successfully, we should weed out root and all the ideological survivals of Japanese imperialism, at the same time wiping out the reactionary forces.

Though they were vanquished, the virus of the obsolete ideas implanted by the Japanese imperialists in our country is still inveterate. Their ideological survivals are hampering our building of the country in various ways.

We should launch a forceful struggle to rid the people of the ideological survivals of Japanese imperialism and intensify their education in democracy so that all of them may have high national pride and self-confidence and arm themselves with the ardent spirit of building the country and healthy democratic thinking. Thus everybody will set out in the building of a new country with a new spirit.

Third, we must form a people's committee, a genuine people's organ of power, in each locality, carry out democratic reforms, reconstruct and develop the economy and raise the people's material and cultural standards of living, thus firmly laying the main foundation for the building of a democratic, independent state.

If we are to establish a unified all-Korea provisional government, we should first organize the people's committees in all localities. By doing this as soon as possible, we will enable the people to take an active part in building the country as the masters of the government and to speed up preparations for establishing a unified democratic government.

Democratic reforms are inevitably required by the developing Korean revolution; they are earnestly desired by our people. Through these reforms we should liquidate the survivals of colonialism and feudalism in all realms and open the path to the democratic development of society, and should meet our people's desire to rehabilitate and develop the economy and culture, and create a new, free and happy life.

Through agrarian reform we should put an end to the feudal relations of production and eliminate the reactionary forces of the landlord class in the countryside, free the masses of the peasants from the century-old backwardness and poverty and pave the way to the development of agricultural productive forces and the economy as a whole. By liberating the peasants from feudal exploitation and making them the genuine owners of land, we should develop the rural economy and build a democratic new countryside and should encourage the masses of the peasants to join the working class, the progressive class, in the active endeavours to build a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

In addition, we should enforce a democratic labour law; this will enable us to eliminate the survivals of imperialist exploitation in the field of industry, radically improve the working conditions of our factory and office workers and enhance the material aspects of their lives. We should bring about the democratic liberation of the working class and improve their social and economic conditions so that our working class will play the nuclear role properly in the building of the country.

In order to democratize society, it is necessary to realize the social emancipation of the women who make up one half of our population. In the past our women were humiliated and ill-treated in every way, deprived of all rights and freedoms; we should completely emancipate them from their feudalistic social status and grant them the equal rights and freedoms with men so that they will do their

bit in the building of a new country with credit.

In order to build a rich and strong sovereign and independent state, we should lay solid economic foundations, and for this, we must rebuild and develop our national industries. We should nationalize the factories, mines, railways and other major industries owned by the Japanese imperialists and their quislings and turn them into the people's ownership. At the same time, we should make every effort to rehabilitate the factories, enterprises and railways destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, eradicate the aftereffects of their colonial rule in the industrial spheres and develop the national economy. In this way, we should lay the solid economic foundations of the country and stabilize and improve the deteriorated people's livelihood.

One of the important tasks in building new Korea is that of carrying out democratic reforms in the fields of education and culture. In the realm of education we should eradicate the survivals of Japanese imperialist education for colonial enslavement, establish a people's democratic system of education, and train the sons and daughters of the toiling people to work for the construction of democratic Korea. We should also uproot every aftereffect of the Japanese imperialist policy of obliterating our national culture and construct a genuinely democratic national culture that will serve the people and contribute to the building of a new society.

We should actively organize and mobilize the popular masses for a vigorous struggle to lay the foundation of the building of a democratic, independent state. We should establish a people's government quickly, carry out democratic reforms and accelerate democratic construction first in north Korea where favourable conditions have been created for the building of a new homeland.

Fourth, in order to fulfil all these tasks, we must expand and strengthen the Communist Party and dynamically promote the

work of the social organizations.

The expansion and strengthening of the Party is the primary guarantee for the successful implementation of all the tasks facing us. Unless it is expanded and strengthened, the Party cannot root itself deeply among the workers, peasants and other toiling people, enhance its militancy and correctly organize and mobilize the masses for the building of the country. Hence, we should strive to expand the Party ranks constantly and consolidate the Party qualitatively.

In expanding the Party ranks it is essential to recruit progressive workers and peasants resolved to advocate Party lines and policies and abide by Party discipline. We should actively admit into the Party ranks the progressives of worker and peasant origin, who are actively participating in the movement for democratic reforms. Particularly, we should enrol many people of working-class origin in the Party. They are very few as far as the composition of the Party members in provinces is concerned. We should admit the progressives who have basic qualifications for Party membership, from among the workers working at factories and enterprises. From now on, we should see that all the workers and poor peasants or farm hands tried and tested in the revolutionary struggle for democratic reforms join our Party.

However, we should not allow alien elements to join the Party under the pretext of expanding its ranks. At present the stooges of Japanese imperialism and other enemies of revolution have disguised themselves cunningly and wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks; they are clamouring for communism. We should sharpen our revolutionary vigilance to prevent the alien elements from sneaking in the Party ranks and drive out all the undesirable elements who have smuggled themselves into our ranks. While increasing the Party's numerical strength, we must not in the slightest slacken our vigilance against all hues of alien ele-

ments and must fully ensure the purity of its ranks.

If our Party is to play its leadership role properly in the building of new Korea, the whole of its membership should be firmly armed with revolutionary theory and thoroughly steeled organizationally and ideologically. We should guide Party members to equip themselves with Marxist-Leninist theory and to be capable of applying it creatively to suit the realities of our country, and should intensify their Party organizational life, so that they will establish a revolutionary world outlook and play their vanguard role as Party members with distinction.

To this end, we should build up the organizations of the Communist Party and decisively enhance their role. We have not yet formed them in all localities; and the existing organizations are still unable to work properly or lead the Party life of their members correctly. We should form as early as possible Communist Party organizations at factories, mines, farming and fishing villages and all other units, build up Party bodies at all levels with the best core elements who have high class consciousness and excellent work ability, and direct the Party organizations to work with their members well.

We should expand and strengthen the Party and constantly enhance its role so that it may convincingly lead the entire people along the road to the democratic revolution and, further, along the path to its ultimate goal.

At the same time as expanding and strengthening the Communist Party, we should intensify the activity of social organizations.

Social organizations are the transmission belts that link the Party with the masses. Only by energetically promoting their work, can we organize and rally the broad masses of all walks of life closely around the Party and correctly exercise its leadership to the people.

We should bind together the masses of

the people of all strata in social organizations under unitary organizational systems according to their respective social standings and trades. We should reorganize and readjust the social organizations formed sporadically in different localities after liberation and should affiliate youth and students with the youth league, women with the women's union, workers with the trade unions and peasants with the peasants' associations, without exception.

We should devote particularly serious attention to uniting our young people and students, the future masters of the country, in a single organization. Affiliated with different youth organizations, our young people and students are not united in one organization; in some areas youth are knitted together on a factional basis because of the manoeuvres of the factionalists and local separatists. We should reorganize the Young Communist League into the Democratic Youth League to rally all our youth and students in it.

We should guide the trade unions, the peasants' associations and all other social organizations to form their central bodies and establish their own well-regulated organizational systems as soon as practicable and should ensure our Party's firm leadership to them. In this way, we should knit together the broad sections of the population closely around our Party and organize and mobilize them actively for the building of the country.

We should make every effort to fulfil the above-mentioned immediate tasks so as to hasten the founding of a Democratic People's Republic and convert north Korea into a mighty democratic base for the building of a rich and strong, democratic, sovereign and independent state.

Comrades,

The Korean revolution has placed a historic task before us today; the country and the people are watching the activity of us

Communists. We must clearly realize the importance of our historic task and devote all our talents and energies to discharging the honourable revolutionary mission.

It is the lofty duty of the Communists to fight devotedly for the interests of the country and people, for the interest of the revolution. I firmly believe that all our Communists will

reinforce our Party in every way and take an active part in the struggle to fulfil the revolutionary tasks facing the Party.

Let all of us fight on dynamically, under the unfurled revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, for the implementation of the Party's organizational and political lines, for the victory of the Korean revolution.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—Founder of the Workers' Party of Korea

The Korean people significantly greet the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea this year.

On this occasion they are highly proud of having the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who created and developed the Workers' Party of Korea and express boundless respect and deepest gratitude to him.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea founded and guided by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most revolutionary party of a new type, a party of Juche type, faithful to Marxism-Leninism; it has moved from victory to victory, from glory to glory, pioneering the road for the age of Juche, a new historical era.

Its history of thirty years is the glorious brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a proud history of its growth into an ever-victorious iron party through the thorough application of his immortal Juche idea in the Party building.

It is thirty years old, but it has a brilliant history of nearly 50 years from the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the early days of his revolutionary activity the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, fathered the Juche idea, considered the creation of a revolutionary party of a new type guided by the idea as the key problem which would determine the outcome of the Korean revolution, solved in his own way all the theoretical and practical problems arising from forming a party of Juche type, and thus showed a new way to build a revolutionary working-class party.

He made a scientific analysis of the preced-

ing communist movement and the real situation of the Korean revolution and advanced an original idea of forming a party strictly along the Juche lines.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke in words to this effect:

It is not a question whether anybody else approves the party or not.... The Korean revolution should be made by the Koreans themselves and a Korean Communist Party must be created by ourselves.... The heart of the matter is not whether or not we have obtained the approval of the Communist International. The most important thing is that we Korean Communists found a party and lead the Korean revolution correctly. If a party organized in this way wages revolutionary struggle successfully, the Communist International will naturally approve it.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, it is the primary task of the Communists and working class in each country to carry out their revolution and construction successfully.

The makers of revolution in each country are the working class and people in the given country and the decisive factor of victory in revolution is also the people in each country. One cannot make revolution for others.

The Communists found a revolutionary party to successfully carry out the revolution of their own country. The Communists and the working class of each country, therefore, must take into account the specific situation and historical features of their revolution in forming their party.

In the early period of the communist movement in Korea the factionalists, infected with flunkeyism, formed their own groups,

each of three or five persons, and tried to gain "the approval of the Communist International," only looking to big countries and parties, instead of waging the revolutionary movement.

In 1925 the Korean Communist Party was founded, but, three years later, on account of the factional strife of sectarian-flunkeyists, it ceased to exist as an organized force, unable to secure the unity of its ranks.

Basing himself on a deep analysis of the serious harm of the factionalist-flunkeyists done to the Korean communist movement, the great leader cleared up the truth that the independent and creative positions should be firmly maintained in founding a party.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on holding fast to the Juche position in the founding of a party is a scientific one showing the most correct way to create a really revolutionary and militant working-class party; it is a guide to the building of a working-class party.

From the firm Juche position, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a wise policy to lay the organizational and ideological groundwork for creating a party.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To found a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party, solid organizational and ideological groundwork must be laid before anything else." ("The Tasks of Korean Communists," Eng. ed., p. 40.)

It is the requirement of the law of the rise and development of the revolutionary working-class party to lay solid organizational and ideological groundwork ahead of its creation.

The historic experience gained in the early period of the Korean communist movement shows that a party created without full organizational and ideological preparations can neither achieve the unity and purity of its ranks nor play the leading role in the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung correctly reviewed the preceding communist movement in Korea and set forth the great policy of building up a firm organizational backbone, completely overcoming factionalism, dogmatism and flunkeyism and attaining the organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks and laying a mass base for the creation of a party, prior to the founding of a party.

The leader's policy of laying a solid organizational and ideological groundwork is a great one which cleared up for the first time in history the law-governed process to be gone through to build a revolutionary working-class party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced the wise policy of founding a party but also correctly organized and guided the struggle for its implementation.

First he trained a new generation of Communists who had absolute faith in the immortal Juche idea and were fully ready to devote themselves to its embodiment, and built up an organizational backbone detachment for the creation of a revolutionary party of Juche type.

He expanded continuously the ranks of the Communists through practical struggles—the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement, and trained them to be the genuine communist revolutionists of Juche type. In this way, a great number of new Communists of worker and peasant origin were trained through the arduous armed struggle, who were firmly armed with the immortal Juche idea, and a firm organizational backbone for creating a party was built up.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Party organizations in the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as well as in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and other revolutionary mass bodies in the homeland and the areas along the Tuman-gang and Amnok-gang Rivers, and trained communist core elements through Party organizational life.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung discussing the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party Central Organizing Committee

The great leader organized and guided the work of forming Party cells and Party groups in all units and regions, strictly on the principle of independence and trained the Party members to be the indomitable revolutionary fighters, the communist core elements, through intensified Party organizational life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also waged an energetic struggle to dye the communist ranks with the immortal Juche idea, and overcame factionalism and opportunism and achieved the perfect and unconditional unity of the communist ranks in ideology and will.

Not only that. He enlisted the broad anti-Japanese masses in various revolutionary

organizations through an energetic mass organizational and political work and thus laid a firm mass base for the building of a party.

In the flames of the severe anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader laid an organizational and ideological groundwork for the creation of a Juche-type party and grew the deep and strong roots of the Workers' Party of Korea, which made it a revolutionary party that can withstand any violent storms and go ahead following the banner of Juche.

Right after liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great leader of the Korean people, founded

first of all a revolutionary working-class party on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations for the creation of a Juche-type party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must first build the Korean Communist Party, a unified working-class party, as soon as possible centring around the Communists fostered and tempered in the harsh anti-Japanese armed struggle." ("On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

The political situation created in Korea right after liberation urgently demanded the creation of a party.

US imperialist occupation of south Korea made the Korean situation very complex and offered all kinds of difficulties and obstacles in the way of the revolution.

Especially, those factionalist-flunkeyists who had marred the Korean revolution in the past crawled out into the open, posing as revolutionaries and advocating self-styled lines, and tried each to create a party, contrary to the principles of building a revolutionary party of a new type. This created a great confusion in the work of building a working-class party.

The historic task of settling the difficult situation of the Korean communist movement and forming a genuine revolutionary working-class party could be carried out successfully only by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had made full organizational and ideological preparations for the creation of a party in the fire of the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle and had absolute confidence and authority among the Korean Communists and people.

He called a meeting of military and political cadres, on August 20, 1945 and made a historic speech, "On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland." In the speech he gave clear elucidation of the problems of principle arising

from creating and building a Korean Communist Party.

He put forth the policy of establishing a party with the Communists tempered in the revolutionary struggle as its core and embracing the communist groups operating in different places, in strict accordance with the principles of building a revolutionary working-class party.

Since there existed communist core elements tempered and seasoned in the fire of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the leader was confident that it would be possible to assimilate those Communists active separately in different places, even though they had not been fully tested, uphold the ideological, theoretical and organizational basis of the Party and promote the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only showed the most correct way to found a party but also energetically strove to implement it.

Smashing the subversive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and domestic reactionaries and the splitting activities of the sectarians, he sent out to different areas those revolutionary fighters, whom he himself had trained in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to rally a large number of Communists, and he himself went out to various places to lead the Communists organizationally and ideologically.

Taking into account the fact that the liberated country was divided into north and south and the two parts found themselves in different situations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a policy of forming a Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea to act as a powerful centralized leadership body and correctly led the struggle for its implementation.

This policy was a wise and positive policy designed to energetically promote the Korean revolution in view of the complex situation created by US imperialist occupation of south Korea.

Having made full preparations while conducting energetic activities, he called the Inaugural Party Congress on October 10, 1945, and proclaimed the birth of the Communist Party to the whole world.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the requirement of the Party's own development and the created situation, the great leader strengthened and developed the Communist Party into the Workers' Party of Korea, a powerful mass-based party, by merging with the other working people's parties.

In this way, the protracted struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for founding a united working-class party bore a precious fruit and the cause of creating a revolutionary party of the Korean working class, which the Korean Communists and people had unanimously desired, was completed with flying colors.

The founding of a revolutionary party of a new type in Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great event which marked a historic turn in the development of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution as a whole.

Now the Korean working class had a political weapon for putting into effect the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and greeted the glorious age of the Workers' Party, a new historical era.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people had a most revolutionary party of a new type guided by the great Juche idea for the first time in history of the communist movement.

Because they had the general staff of the revolution guided solely by the immortal Juche idea, they could carry the unprecedentedly arduous and complex Korean revolution to victory.

Since it was guided by the great Juche idea, the Workers' Party of Korea was able to

carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions and push ahead with socialist-communist construction with credit, striking out new paths in history for itself, and lead the arduous Korean revolution from victory to victory.

With the birth of a party of a new type, a party of Juche type, guided by the immortal Juche idea, the Korean Communists were able successfully to carry on the historic work of dyeing the whole Party and the entire society with the monolithic ideology from the inception of the Party.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea completely rid itself of the filths of inveterate factionalism so that the whole Party and the entire society are now pervaded only with the great leader's immortal Juche idea and the Party's monolithic unity and cohesion in ideology and will has been achieved on the basis of the Juche idea.

Today in the Workers' Party of Korea, the Party of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, there is the only one idea—the Juche idea, the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea, and all its members have firmly established a revolutionary habit of thinking and acting at any time and place only in accordance with the leader's thought and will.

Now the Workers' Party of Korea is carrying out most creditably both the national and international tasks of the working class in the Juche era, making great contributions to strengthening the international communist movement and promoting the world revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea boasts of its brilliant history of 30 years. This is entirely due to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance. He fathered the immortal Juche idea, and, basing himself on that idea, put forward the original theory on party building and personally led the Ko-

(Continued on page 25)

Great Unity and Cohesion of the Whole Party and the Entire People

The Korean people significantly greet the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the glorious militant general staff of our revolution, as a grand festival of proud victors, as a great demonstration of the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people, full of boundless revolutionary pride and self-confidence.

The iron unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one idea and will—this is the most precious and brilliant revolutionary gain made in our era, the Juche era, and will, in the future, too, as in the past and today, remain forever the source of unbreakable strength of our Party and a sure guarantee of victorious revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our Party's unity and cohesion have reached a new, higher level—vital and solid as never before." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 500.)

He further said:

"In our country today the tendency to flunkeyism handed down over many years has been eliminated and the firm politico-ideological unity of all people materialized on the basis of the Juche idea." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 345.)

As the leader said, today the unity and cohesion of our Party and people has reached the highest level in its purity and power of combination, in its solidity and vitality.

The indestructibility of revolutionary cohesion is determined, above all, by the greatness and truth of the guiding idea of the rev-

olutionary ranks.

The practical experience of our revolution and the 100-odd year-long history of the international communist movement testify to the fact that cohesion can be a truly revolutionary one only when the whole party and the entire people unite firmly by one idea, their leader's revolutionary ideology.

The victory of revolution can be firmly guaranteed only by the powerful revolutionary forces closely united with a mind and will on the basis of the revolutionary ideology of their leader who illuminates the way for revolution and gives a vivid picture of the future society, the aim of revolution.

The iron unity and cohesion of our Party and people is a great politico-ideological one based on the revolutionary ideology, the immortal Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The leader's great revolutionary idea is the most scientific one which confidently leads to victory all forms of struggles—the struggle for national and class emancipation and the struggle to build socialism-communism—in the new historical era when the masses of the people are masters of their destinies, the Juche era when the masses of the people make history independently and creatively.

The leader's revolutionary idea gives a complete clarification of the essential demands of communist society, the revolutionary course of communist construction and the strategy, tactics and line of struggle to be adopted in the course.

The revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader is the revolutionary world outlook of our working class and the most precious

ideological food that gives our people a truly worth-while life.

The leader's revolutionary ideology, the core of which is the Juche idea, is a great ideological banner of unity and solidarity which enables all the Party members and people to firmly unite in the revolutionary ranks with boundless and single-hearted faithfulness to the revolutionary cause.

The centre of the unity and cohesion of our Party and people is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our Party, and its ideological basis is his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea. So it is indestructible and most pure and solid.

Today, this unbreakable unity and cohesion has further consolidated to be as firm as a rock through the struggle to realize the great programme of dyeing the whole Party and the entire society with the Juche idea under the wise guidance of the Party centre.

According to this great programme, our people's minds are full of only one idea, the Juche idea, and they are developing into communist revolutionaries of Juche type boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

So any other ideas have become impossible to raise their heads in the whole society, and our revolutionary ranks have become the purest political forces, iron revolutionary ranks capable of carrying the revolutionary cause of the leader to completion through generations, no matter what violent storm may come.

The monolithic unity and cohesion of our Party and people around the leader is based on the perfectly clear and clean loyalty of the entire people to the great leader. So it is the noblest and indestructible and is of strong vitality.

Today, the entire Party members and working people boundlessly respect and love the leader and are infinitely faithful to him. They are ready to give even their youth and lives for the revolution guided by him if necessary.

Our people always think of how to bring joy to the leader and lessen his anxiety and

subordinate their action to that purpose, and they regard it as their highest honour and greatest happiness unconditionally to carry through to the end the leader's teachings.

The boundless loyalty to the leader is the motive power which lets the whole Party and society think and act upon one and the same idea and makes our unity and cohesion indestructible.

The intense loyalty of our people to the leader is based on the deep-seated faith and will of our people who have staunchly fought, following the leader's glorious revolutionary course of half a century, enjoying his immeasurably great love and favour.

Ever since he took upon himself the leadership of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has devoted his all to the freedom and welfare of the people and led our people to victory and glory with brilliant Juche wisdom, extraordinary leadership ability and indomitable iron will.

Because our people are enjoying eternal happiness under the profound and great concern and boundless love of the fatherly leader, it is natural that they should be infinitely loyal to him and unite around him; and it is a lofty revolutionary spirit the Korean Communists and people keep dearest in their hearts in their struggle to carry out the glorious Juche revolutionary cause under the wise guidance of the leader.

Indeed, the whole course of our ever-victorious revolution is the course of warm love of the leader who has devoted his all to the freedom and happiness of the people and a course of unbounded loyalty to the leader of our people who boundlessly respect and love him.

Our people's unity and cohesion, a combination of the leader's great love for the people and the boundless loyalty of the people to him, is an eternal great one which is strong as steel, crystal-clear and clean, and will never change.

Our people's great unity and cohesion is designed to enable them to vigorously move

ahead together; the learned teaching the less learned and the advanced leading the laggards forward, under the communist slogan, "one for all and all for one," in the sacred struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche guided by the leader.

Today our people live and work in a noble revolutionary spirit; they value their revolutionary comrades and collective above themselves and fight devotedly for interest of the revolutionary comrades and collective.

The fine communist trait of people respecting, trusting and closely cooperating with each other prevails in the whole society, so that the human relations have become the loftiest relations of revolutionary comradeship and the whole country has turned into a big harmonious revolutionary family, a political force.

All people are firmly united with one purpose of being boundlessly loyal to the leader in the glorious struggle to carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche. So the politico-ideological unity and cohesion of our people with the leader at the centre is as firm as a rock.

The unity and cohesion of our Party and people is unbreakable because it was achieved through the arduous revolutionary struggle and went through all sorts of historical trials.

Our revolution had to carve out communist future through two revolutionary wars, severest in modern war history, and two stages of difficult and new social revolutions. This course was a succession of arduous and severe struggles.

Our people waged life-and-death struggles against the enemies of all hues from the imperialist reactionary forces to the opportunists in our ranks. In the course, they had to overcome many difficulties and ordeals beyond description.

But, whenever the revolution met with ordeals and difficulties, the leader firmly believed in the people and gained strength from them and the people entrusted their destiny

entirely to the leader and were immensely faithful to him.

Bayonets of fascist Japanese imperialism, millions of bombs of US imperialism which had burnt out and destroyed everything on this land and the desperate manoeuvres of sectarian-flunkeyists could not keep our people, rallied as one around the leader, from absolutely supporting and deeply trusting the leader and being loyal to him.

Since the unity and cohesion of our people weathered through all bitter ordeals of revolution it is invincible and unbreakable; it is the most solid and vital one which has an inexhaustible force to go through any difficulties and trials.

The great unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people around the leader with one ideology and will is the most valuable revolutionary gain of the Korean communist movement and the revolutionary struggle of our people; it is the decisive guarantee for the successful completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by him.

This great ever-lasting unity and cohesion is a sure guarantee of our people's boundless happiness and the permanent prosperity of our homeland.

That great unity and cohesion enables our people to dye the whole society with the Juche idea, press ahead with the grand socialist construction at a lightning speed and thus reach a new higher peak of revolution, and to thoroughly frustrate the new war manoeuvres and nation-splitting schemes of the US imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and dynamically expedite national reunification, the supreme desire of our people.

Only brilliant triumph is in store for our people, who, rallied closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the sun of the nation, are vigorously fighting and advancing under his wise guidance, upholding the banner of the ever-victorious Juche idea.

Tong Chang Hwal

The Fork in the Road Leading to Mangyongdae

On the monument erected at a fork in the road leading to historic Mangyongdae, people see the following words:

....

The fork in the road!

This is a road that will go down in history.

General Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot,

Who fought fierce bloody battles for 15

years, with the lofty aim of restoring the

country,

Stopped his car here and got out on the day

He was going to Kangson to see the

workers there,

Visualizing the new future of the

country....

The fork in the road leading to Mangyongdae is associated with the great and lofty will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who devotes his all to the revolution, to the fatherland and the people. So the story about it touches people's heart-strings and inspires them to struggle for the revolution and construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the 15-year long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, defeated the Japanese imperialist robbers and liberated his country.

After his triumphant return to the fatherland, he had many places to visit and many people to meet. But, he was more concerned with the prosperity of the fatherland and the people's happiness than with his personal affairs and called on our working class, the leading class of the revolution, with his far-reaching plan to build a new society, before visiting his home village, Mangyongdae.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung did his utmost to materialize his great plan

to build a new Korea without breaking his fatigue of the prolonged and hard-fought struggle.

The great leader had many things to do in order to build a rich and strong, sovereign and independent state on this liberated land.

He had to make a scientific analysis of the rapidly changing internal and external political situation, to solve a number of urgent problems which arose in succession and to shape the lines and policies of the revolution.

The leader worked day and night, neglecting rest and sleep. People of all walks of life—workers, peasants, public figures, scientists, artists, technicians and religionists—came to see him almost every day.

Anti-Japanese fighters suggested many times that he visit his old home. But each time he only smiled at them. He did not want to spend time on his own personal affairs when there were so many urgent state affairs awaiting solution. One day passed away, two days elapsed, and then a month. But, he seemed to have forgotten to visit Mangyongdae.

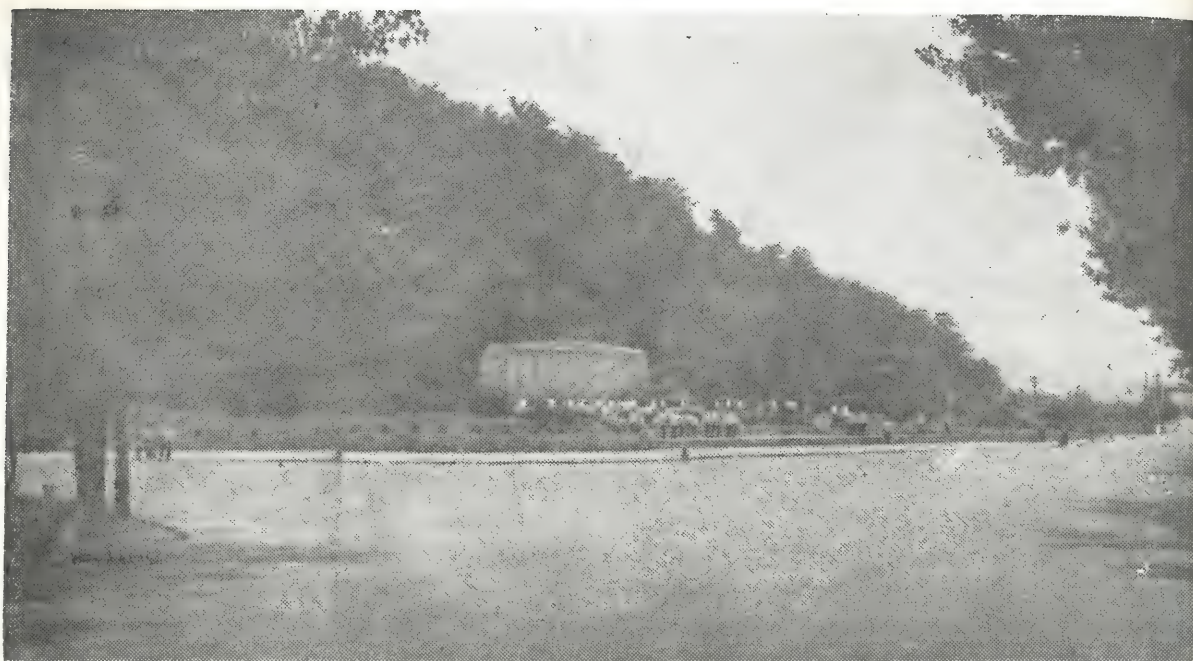
On October 9, 1945, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung started out for the Kangson Steel Plant to give on-the-spot guidance.

Mangyongdae, his birthplace, was within hailing distance of the road to Kangson.

From the windows of his speeding car, he could see at a glance the autumn rice-fields and upland fields spreading from Mangyongdae and hills clad in green pines.

The leader said, while looking out of the windows with warm smile:

"The scenery of my native place is the same as ever!"



Soon the car came to the fork in the road, and he stopped the car and came out and looked in the direction of Mangyongdae with deep emotion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had left Mangyongdae at the tender age of 13 with a firm determination not to return home until Korea became independent, made a long journey past the fork and crossed the Amnok-gang River.

Then he created the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Juche armed force, and organized and led the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In the long hard days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he had never forgotten his native place even a moment and had always told the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men to go to beautiful Mangyongdae together with him after the restoration of the fatherland.

Now, he returned home in triumph after completing the sacred cause of national liberation and came so close to Mangyongdae. How great his desire was to go there!

Mangyongdae was a historic place where

there was Mangyong-bong Hill on which the great leader had cultivated his revolutionary will in his childhood, listening to the words of Kim Hyong Jik, his father, in the sunset glow. Mangyongdae was the cradle of revolution where he had nurtured a high ambition, hearing his mother Kang Ban Sok's lullaby on a swing with her.

At Mangyongdae the great leader's gray-haired grandparents had been waiting for their return for 20 years after sending off their sons and grandsons for revolution.

But his thought went first to the interests of the revolution. He had to create the Party, build the people's government, and carry out democratic reforms for the revolution.

It was more important for him to see the working class and show them their way of struggle than to meet his grandparents.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked in the direction of Mangyongdae for a while, and then, he turned to his aide and asked him to pay a visit to it in his place, and said:

"... If you go there, you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best

wishes, and tell them that now the country is liberated, I'll soon return home. And say it will be a good world to live in from now on...."

And then, he slowly got back into the car.

The aide earnestly suggested he stop by just for a while. But, the leader said that he would drop in next time and left there.

Only after founding the Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution, and delivering his first public address on his triumphant return to the people, he visited his native place, Mangyongdae, and had an impressive reunion with his grandparents.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had led the protracted, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and glory with an ardent love for the fatherland and the people and completed the historic cause of national liberation. He valued the interests of the revolution and the people above his native place. With such a lofty spirit he aroused the entire people to new innovations and creation to build a new state.

Thanks to the leader's wise and energetic guidance, modern factories and magnificent streets and villages went up like forests and our fields yielded a rich crop every year, and

a socialist paradise rose in this ever-prospering land, where our people live a happy life.

Visitors to the historic fork in the road leading to Mangyongdae and Kangson un-animously sing this song, renewing their determination to learn the lofty spirit from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who devotes his all to the revolution, the fatherland and the people and to pass it down from generation to generation:

....
*Twenty years have passed
 Since he left his dear grandparents.
 Though the brushwood gate of
 Mangyongdae is thrown open,
 He went past it.
 Oh, for the happiness of the liberated
 people
 The General went to Kangson.*

*His spirit has flowered and fruited,
 A socialist paradise has risen on this land.
 From this fork Chollima has given out light
 to the world.
 Oh, the lofty spirit of the great Marshal
 Kim Il Sung
 Let's hand down to posterity eternally.*

Kim Sun Hyong

(Continued from page 19)

rean Communists to build a revolutionary party.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and closely united and rallied by the immortal Juche idea, has further strengthened and developed in the course of implementing the revolutionary policy of the Party centre for dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea; it has become an ever-victorious militant organization which fights and

fights and advances, never getting ideologically senile and stagnating but always full of life and vigor and revolutionary zeal.

For its immortal, distinguished services rendered to the fatherland and people, and the era and mankind under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great leader, the Workers' Party of Korea has become a glorious guiding force to which all the Korean people entrust their destiny and future entirely and a most dignified, seasoned party in the Juche age, our times.

DPRK GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

With the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations approaching, a number of United Nations member-states have proposed to discuss an agenda-item titled "On creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" at this year's Session of the United Nations General Assembly and co-sponsored the related resolution.

The draft resolution proposes to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations in order to terminate the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and accelerate her independent and peaceful reunification. At the same time it calls upon the real parties of the Armistice Agreement to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a fundamental measure to remove tension, prevent armed conflicts and guarantee a durable peace in Korea.

The draft resolution also urges the north and the south of Korea to observe the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and take practical measures of removing military confrontation between the north and the south and thereby maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Considering that this draft resolution reflecting the common aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people all over the world will greatly contribute to converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports this draft resolution and expresses its deep thanks to the governments and peoples of various friendly countries which have co-sponsored the

agenda-item and the resolution.

The draft resolution on creating favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea correctly reflects the present situation prevailing in Korea and the demands of the times and rightly proposes a fundamental measure for a practical solution of the problem.

It is owing to the continued occupation of south Korea by the United States and its aggressive policy that the reunification of Korea has not yet been achieved and tension in Korea still persists although 30 years have elapsed since Korea was divided into the north and the south and 22 years since the establishment of armistice in Korea.

Still today the United States keeps bringing illegally up-to-date weapons and military equipment including nuclear arms into south Korea, is reinforcing the US army and the south Korean army, instigating the south Korean authorities to kick up war rackets without letup, deliberately stimulating north-south confrontation and aggravating the tension in Korea.

Under these conditions it is impossible either to guarantee a durable peace in Korea or to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our country so long as the US troops in the helmets of "United Nations Forces" are kept in south Korea as they are.

A number of United Nations member-states giving active support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification are extremely right in having proposed in their draft resolution, before anything else, the problem of dissolving the "United Nations Command" and withdrawing US troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

The draft resolution proposes replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a fundamental measure to re-

move tension and guarantee a durable peace in Korea in connection with the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

Originally an armistice agreement is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement in any case; this can neither terminate the state of war nor guarantee a durable peace.

It is all the more so under the present conditions in which the Korean Armistice Agreement cannot fulfil its original function owing to the ceaseless violations of the Armistice Agreement by the United States side.

Therefore, it poses itself as a more urgent matter to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement either in the light of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement itself or in view of the present situation created.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed already long ago to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and in this connection, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even sent a letter to US Congress.

If the United States had harboured no aggressive ambitions on Korea and had been really interested in guaranteeing peace in this region, it should have responded to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement. However, the United States has not responded to our proposal, calling it "propaganda."

Our proposal to conclude a peace agreement illumines the fundamental way of relaxing tension and maintaining a durable peace in Korea. This conforms with the unanimous desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

In order to firmly guarantee peace in Korea, along with the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, the north and the south should observe the North-South Joint Statement and take decisive measures to remove the military confrontation between the north and the south.

As is rightly proposed in the draft resolution, if the north and the south of Korea take practical measures to cease arms reinforcement, reduce their respective armed forces to an equal level, prevent armed conflicts and guarantee against the use of force against the

other side after the withdrawal of the US army from south Korea, the tension between the north and the south will be removed, a durable peace firmly guaranteed in Korea and an epoch-making progress made in accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This draft resolution is the most reasonable and fair proposal to remove the main factor which is aggravating tension in Korea and hampering the peaceful reunification of Korea and to practically guarantee peace in this region.

But, the United States and its satellite countries submitted a diagonally opposite draft "resolution" to the United Nations on June 27 last.

In the draft "resolution" the US side proposed to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and, in this connection, to let the officers of the United States and south Korean armies ensure the enforcement of the Armistice Agreement in place of the Commander-in-Chief of the "United Nations Command", provided that the parties directly concerned in the Armistice Agreement "agree that they will regard all provisions of the armistice agreement as continuing in force."

When it has become an increasingly irresistible demand of the times to withdraw the US troops from south Korea, the United States, as a crafty trick to check this trend, pretended in the draft "resolution" that it was willing to dissolve the "United Nations Command".

But, the United States side attached some "conditions" to it; in fact, this means that it does not want to dissolve even the "United Nations Command".

And, in the draft "resolution", the US side is talking about only the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and does not make even a mention of the withdrawal of the US troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations. This reveals in all nakedness its intention to keep the US troops in south Korea indefinitely under the specious signboard of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command."

This is also proved by the fact that the US authorities are now jabbering openly that even if the "United Nations Command" is dis-

solved, the US troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-US Mutual Defense Pact."

The US side also proposes to replace its signatory to the Armistice Agreement—the "Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command"—with the officers of the US army and the south Korean puppet army, calling it an "alternative arrangement" to maintain the Armistice Agreement. In fact, this is precisely an aggressive demand that we should officially recognize the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the US troops. If the "UN Command", a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, is dissolved, the Armistice Agreement, too, will have no alternative but to cease its existence. Accordingly, it is out of the question from the outset to change the signatory to the Armistice Agreement, though it may be another matter to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

At present the United States takes pain to justify the occupation of south Korea by the US troops on the plea of fictitious "threat of southward aggression". But this is a preposterous nonsense that can deceive nobody.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made it clear time and again that it has no intention of "invading the south".

In a nutshell, the US side's draft "resolution" is no more than an outcome of its machinations to hoodwink the world public opinion and justify the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops under the specious name of maintaining the Armistice Agreement continuously in Korea, fabricate "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea with the name of the United Nations.

This is a more deceptive document than any other "resolutions" it put forward to the United Nations in the past.

The two opposite draft resolutions submitted to the United Nations General Assembly this year in connection with the Korean question reveal to the full who are endeavouring to establish a structure of durable peace in

Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and who are manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea by freezing the present unstable situation in Korea.

This time, in an attempt to cook up "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea, the United States and the south Korean authorities went so far as to stage the farce of filing the so-called "application for United Nations membership" of south Korea which has no qualification whatsoever for UN membership from the outset; but their application was turned down at the doorstep of the Security Council, without so much as being placed on its agenda.

This clearly proves that the machinations of the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea will be unable to escape ignominious defeats at every step.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the United Nations General Assembly this year must administer due blows at the machinations of the United States to continue its aggression against Korea and intervention in her internal affairs and take positive measures to create favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and achieving independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The struggle of the Korean people to compel the US troops under the signboard of the "UN Forces" to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country enjoys an ever-increasing international support as an important part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people.

The Korean people will surely smash all sorts of machinations of the splittists at home and abroad and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of their country with the active support and encouragement of all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world.

Pyongyang, August 11, 1975.

Cheers of People Will Reverberate through Land of 3,000 Ri

Thirty years have passed, but that day sticks in my mind as though it were only yesterday.

The second half of 1945 was crowded with events that flung people into a whirl of joy.

After August 15, 1945 inexpressible joy and emotion took possession of the Koreans and they did not know when the sun rose and set.

People were quite sure of the ruin of Japanese imperialism, though they could not explain theoretically why.

The Japanese imperialists were madly intensifying suppression, exploitation and plunder as never before and frantically stepping up war. So the Korean people did not know when it would come and how much it would cost them.

Their only hope was General Kim Il Sung smashing, arms in hand, the burglarious Japanese imperialists.

But they could not imagine when they could meet General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the sun of the nation.

The end of the Japanese imperialists was coming in sight. August 15, 1945 was an ordinary day.

It was sultry; I was wet with the perspiration. I was listening in the radio in a house. Suddenly I heard the words "unconditional surrender" of Japanese imperialism over it! I did not ask people what the radio said next. The words made everything clear.

All at once, people all cheered for joy and felt young and cheerful.

Now, where to begin and how? Opinions were diverse and zeal was great. But no one

knew precisely.

I heard often that General Kim Il Sung would come back.

August went by and September passed. October came.

Still there was no one who said he returned.

People were anxious to know about him. I could find a young man among many people who came from within and without. He was somewhat different from others; he showed alacrity in all activities and was always cheerful and full of glee. He was keenly interested in everything. People were buzzing about with a mere enthusiasm, uncertain of what to do. At times he told them how to do things and inquired of them about something. So they spoke everything to him.

He explained to people what were the immediate tasks of the Korean people and how they should carry them out. His short and clear explanation was so encouraging that I was excited with boundless joy.

It seemed to me as if he represented the new, formidable force and symbolized the new age.

We did not know who was he telling the liberated people what to do.

October 14 came. The whole land bubbled over with great joy and excitement at the glad news of General Kim Il Sung's triumphant return-home.

I carefully prepared myself to welcome him and hurried to where a Pyongyang mass meeting was to be held in honour of the triumphant return-home.

phant return-home of the great leader. Streets and highways and lanes flowed with people, carrying placards and streamers and flags. I did not know when they had heard the news and prepared such things.

The meeting place was packed to capacity with people. Tall trees around it and the peaks of Moran-bong Hill were whitened with the welcoming crowd.

Cadres were seen on the rostrum and they were all familiar to us.

People all pictured in their mind the famed General Kim Il Sung in their own way. Since I had heard of his bravery and protean and superb tactics from my childhood, I did not think that he was quite young. I thought that as he was famous and had a career of long struggle, he was old enough and looked stern.

The presider said that General Kim Il Sung was going to make a speech on his triumphant return-home. That moment I could not believe my own eyes. It was the gentle, vivacious and young man who appeared on the platform. Deafening and enthusiastic cheers burst forth, shaking earth and heaven.

It was a complete happiness for me to see at hand General Kim Il Sung, the beacon of hope for the nation. I had never even dreamed of having such happiness. He brought liberation to the nation and light to this land, so I had to convince myself that it was not a dream but reality.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

"Long live the independence of Korea!"

Never-ending shouts and a storm of enthusiastic cheers rent the air and thundered across the land of 3,000 *ri*. Each of the crowd expressed his respect for him. Some ran up to the platform, carrying bunches of flowers; others waved flowers at him; and still others welcomed him, raising their hands.

"You, dear General!"

"General Kim Il Sung!"

"Oh, dear General, you have already been back home!"

He had already been living with our liberated people and leading their struggle.

He had already been friendly to the workers, peasants, intellectuals and urban inhabitants.

On the platform he was smiling. He was pretty young. It was a miracle, happiness and glory for our nation that the great man was so young. It was clear that the future of new Korea would be bright as she had such a young leader.

Raising a hand, he started his speech. A dead silence fell on the meeting place. The crowd seemed to me as if they were indelibly engraving each of his priceless words on their memory.

In his speech on his triumphant return-home the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

Our people have won liberation and freedom, emerging from 36 years of darkness, and our fatherland, the land of 3,000 *ri*, has begun to shine with hope like the bright rising sun.

The time has come when we Korean people have to unite our strength and advance together to build a new, democratic fatherland. Those with strength, let them give strength; those with knowledge, let them give knowledge; those with money, let them give money! All people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy, must unite closely in their efforts to make our fatherland a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

The speech was short and plain, but it moved people to tears.

I, too, choked with joy, shed silent tears. But I could not realize fully what profound meaning each word in his speech had.

Now I understand its meaning better and more profoundly and fully.

Korea's prosperity of today started that very day, has its roots in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and it will be eternal.

I happened to hear someone whisper. I saw

a boy in our column. Tears coursed down his cheeks. Clapping the boy on the shoulder, an aged man said: "Are you delightful, either? You shed tears, you do know what your tears mean!"

I took my tearful eyes off him.

I looked up at the southern sky.

The faces of Seoul citizens appeared before my eyes, who had turned out to greet the General, learned that he would come to Seoul. Particularly an old man had danced, waving his jacket overhead and shouting: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!" I had seen tears on his wrinkled face. In the Seoul railway station plaza schoolboys had stood in rows, carrying placards and streamers. I awoke from the recollection and I said to myself, looking down at the boy of about twelve: "You, a mere child, are also shedding tears!"

True, Koreans experienced the sufferings of a ruined nation before they grew old enough to know things. It was natural, therefore, that he should know the joy of the nation.

It is three decades now since Korea was bisected into two, north and south.

What are lots of all people including that old man and the schoolboys in the Seoul railway station plaza, who had poured into

streets to welcome the General!

All the tragedies which have taken place for these thirty years in the south always pain me. The north has become a socialist paradise, and the south, a living hell. So the Korean people have never ceased their struggle even a single day.

US imperialism, get out!

Villainous US imperialists wallowing in the salt tears and blood of mankind, quit the southern half of our land!

For thirty years Korea has remained bisected and Koreans' hearts halved! US imperialists, the Korean people will never forget all of your crimes committed!

Korea fights on to hasten the day when her people in the north and south will hold you by the blood-stained foot and plunge you headlong into the Pacific and then hug each other for joy over reunification.

"Long live the great Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

"Long live reunified Korea!"

The day is sure to come when these shouts and cheers of the Korean people will travel over the South Sea! The day will certainly come before long when cheers will rock the land of 3,000 *ri* and the Korean people will find themselves in a thousand and one times greater joy than that of that day 30 years ago.

Provisional National Union Government of Laos Decides to Sever Diplomatic Relations with South Korean Puppets

The Provisional National Union Government of Laos decided to break off the diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppet clique.

Announcing this decision, the Laotian Government also stated that Laos would support the 5-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung in the international arena.

The measure taken by the Provisional National Union Government of Laos is a proper step against the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang, the dirty stooges of the US imperialists and brutal fascist hangmen. The Korean people warmly

hail it as a pretty just step.

This resolute and just measure is a great support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for independent national reunification, whereas it is a fatal blow to the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique frantically seeking split and war.

On the Preschedule Fulfilment of the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK

Report of the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK

A great, world-startling change has taken place in the socialist construction of our country in this significant year, with the approach of the auspicious revolutionary holiday, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people scaled another high eminence on their way of advance toward socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must bring about a new great upswing in the revolution and construction to make this significant year the most shining year in the history of our Party and our people. 'Let us meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and shining labour achievements!'—this is the Party's call and militant slogan for this year."

A vigorous drive to fulfil the Six-Year Plan

ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, has been waged in our country following the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction, under the red banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the great leader, and it has been crowned with a shining victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the law-governed demand of the building of socialism and communism and the prevailing internal and external situation, initiated the three-revolution team movement to further develop in depth the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and has wisely led it. And he put forward the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction and roused the whole Party and entire people to a gigantic struggle for its implementation. The development of the three revolutions in depth and the struggle for grand socialist construction have given a full scope to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity

and talents of the masses and kept the whole country aboil in a new revolutionary upsurge.

Our heroic working class and working people of other sections turned out in an all-out charge for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time, before the 30th birthday of the Party, with ardent loyalty to the fatherly leader and displayed the indomitable fighting spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and inexhaustible creativeness. The entire working people fought with the unshaken faith that it is their honour to live or to die on the road of fulfilling the teachings of the great leader and the Party policies, thereby effecting innovations, working miracles and performing heroic feats everywhere.

In this strong tide of the revolutionary upsurge, a new Chollima speed was created and this year production and construction have progressed at an extraordinary speed surpassing it.

Our socialist independent national economy with the Juche-based industry as its backbone was a firm material guarantee for developing the nation's economy constantly at a high rate, not being affected by the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world today and any international economic upheaval, and for making the national defences impregnable and lifting the people's living to higher standards, while energetically pushing ahead with the gigantic struggle for grand socialist construction.

The great driving force of the politico-ideological and material foundations of our society which have been further consolidated under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung resulted in a continuous big leap and great innovation in socialist construction. A great number of factories and enterprises have achieved astounding successes by fulfilling the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan one year and a half or two years ahead of schedule.

By the end of August this year 5,126 factories and enterprises successfully carried out their commitments under the Six-Year Plan and made reports to the fatherly leader in token of their loyalty to him. They include the Supung Power Plant, Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex, the Sinchang, Hakpo and

Kowon Coal Mines and the Komdok, Sangnong and Musan Mines, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Works, the Munpyong Smelter, the Huichon Machine-tool Plant, the Kusong Machine-tool Plant, the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant, the Sungri Automobile Combine, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Rakwon Machine Plant, the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the February 8 Cement Factory, the Rimyongsu Forestry Station, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Sinuiju Textile Mill, the Songyo Knitwear Mill, the Sinuiju Shoemaking Factory, the Changsong County Local Industrial Combine, the Yangdok County Local Industrial Combine, the Horyong County Local Industrial Combine, the Sinpo Fisheries Office, the Chongjin Fisheries Office, the Metal Plant Construction Office, the Chemical Equipment Assembling Complex, the Hochon Geological Prospecting Corps, the Chunggang Geological Prospecting Corps and the Nampo Auto-transport Corps.

Thus the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, a grand program of socialist construction proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, was victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule.

During the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, our socialist Juche-based industry has made a rapid development.

In the industrial domain, the Six-Year Plan was carried out in the gross output value one year and four months earlier than the set time.

As of the end of August this year, the annual gross industrial output value was 2.2 times that in 1970, of which the production of the means of production was up 2.3 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times.

In the past four years and eight months, the average annual rate of growth of industrial production reached 18.4 per cent, much higher than the 14 per cent envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This year in particular, the industrial production showed a 25 per cent increase above last year.

This indicates that our industry continues

to develop at an extraordinary rate as required by the great Chollima Movement and the speed campaign, its embodiment.

A shining victory was achieved in the drive to beat the major targets of the Six-Year Plan.

By the end of August this year the targets of electric power, coal and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Six-Year Plan had been hit, the textile target had been beaten nearly two years ahead of the set time and the target of aquatic products one year and a half earlier than scheduled.

The Six-Year Plan targets of steel and cement will be hit in terms of production capacity by October 10 this year.

Thus, our country has reached a new, high level in the production of manufactured goods which are of decisive significance in the development of the productive forces and the enhancement of the people's living standards.

The growth of the annual output of major manufactured goods as of the end of August this year is as follows:

Indices	Rate of fulfilment of the production goal set for 1976 (per cent)	Growth compared with 1970 (times)
Electric power	102	1.7
Coal	101	1.8
Pig iron and granulated iron	92	1.7
Steel	86	1.5
Chemical fertilizers	109	2
Vinalon	114	3.6
Vinyl chloride	108	3.3
Machine tools	111	2.4
Tractors	101	8.7
Lorries	103	2.4
Cement	91	1.7
Textiles	116	1.8
Underwear	105	1.5
Sweaters and jackets	268	5.6
Shoes	115	2.2
Aquatic products	104	1.5
Foodstuff output value	102	2.4
Daily necessities output value	113	2

The heavy and light industrial bases have been expanded beyond comparison and qualitative changes have taken place in the inner structure and technical equipment of industry, and its Juche character has been further strengthened.

In the period from 1971 to the end of Au-

gust 1975, 1,055 modern factories and a large number of workshops were built and put into operation in the industrial domain: The second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the first-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station and the projects of the Unggi Thermal Power Plant, the Unhung Mine, the Pujon Mine, the Tokhyon Mine, the Toksong Coal Mine and the Sochang Coal Mine were completed. The large furnace, the continuous sintering furnace, the Nos. 3 and 4 coking batteries were installed in the Kim Chaek Iron Works. The construction of April 13 Iron Works, the reduced pellet shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the No. 3 steel shop of the Songjin Steel Works and the No. 2 steel shop of the Kangson Steel Works were likewise brought to completion. The large kiln was built in the February 8 Cement Factory. The project of Puraesan Cement Factory, the expansion project of the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride of the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the projects of the Sungri Chemical Plant, phosphatic fertilizer factories with a total capacity of one million tons, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the October 30 Bearing Factory, the Sariwon Textile Mill, the September Textile Mill, the knitwear mills of Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Wonsan and Hamhung, the Pyongyang Leather Shoe-making Factory, the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe-making Factory, 10 large refrigerating plants and cornstarch factories of the provinces were completed.

With the reconstruction and expansion of factories and enterprises and the construction of many new factories, the inner structure of the industrial branches has been further perfected. The raw material, fuel and power bases of industry have been expanded and consolidated qualitatively so that our industry can develop relying more firmly on the raw material, fuel and power resources at home.

A big technical progress has been made in the industrial domain through the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

A leaping advance has been made, above all, in the engineering industry, the basis of the technical revolution.

In the period from 1971 to August 1975, the engineering industry grew 2.4 times, of which heavy machine industry 2.2 times, machine tool industry 2.6 times and farm

machine production 3.6 times, and over 70 electronic instrument and element factories were built to mass-produce automation elements.

Our engineering industry satisfactorily produced the equipment of modern plants including metallurgical and chemical plants and various kinds of machinery and equipment necessary for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution. Moreover, it successfully turned out 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines, 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines, 50,000 kw generators, 200,000 kva transformers, 2,500-h.p. diesel engines, 100-ton trucks, 18-metre turning lathes, 20-metre lathes and 20,000-ton cargo ships.

In the industrial domain, mechanization of the toilsome and labour consuming work has been energetically carried out and semi-automation, automation and remote control have been widely introduced into production processes.

The Party's policy of replacing the existing mining equipment by large, modern and high-speed ones and diversifying the means of transport has been successfully carried through in the extractive industries, with the result that the level of comprehensive mechanization of ore and coal cutting and carriage has been markedly raised. Mechanization has been effected in nearly all the production processes from tunnelling to coal cutting and carriage particularly in such bituminous coal mines as the Anju Coal Mining Complex, the Hakpo Coal Mine and the Aoji Coal Mine.

Production processes have been automated by industrial television and remote control at sifting centres, blast furnaces, open hearths, electric furnaces, revolving furnaces for granulated iron and reduced pellet furnaces in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron works and steel plants.

In the domain of chemical industry, remarkable successes have been made in alleviating the toilsome labour of the workers and removing their heat-affected and other harmful labour. For instance, the vinalon production processes have been completely automated at the February 8 Vinalon Complex and all the health-hazardous processes modernized at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill to remove the harmful working conditions.

At the February 8, the Haeju, the Sunghori

and the Chonnaeri Cement Factories and many other industrial establishments in the building-materials industry, industrial television has been introduced into the kilns, automation and remote control introduced into the installations and a command system of production by wireless communication has been established.

A great many factories and enterprises have extensively carried out technical reconstruction for mechanizing and automating the boilers and other heat equipment and modernizing the production processes and removing dust and harmful gas.

As a result, in the industrial domain, the difference between heavy and light work has been markedly narrowed down, heat-affected and other harmful labour has been eliminated in the main and the technical foundation of our industry as a whole has been remarkably solidified.

Now our industry has come to display on a fuller scale its great potential as an independent, modern industry, and has laid a solid foundation for beating the ten major perspective targets of socialist economic construction.

An epochal turn was witnessed in the development of the rural economy in the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

With the production of more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974, the grain height of the Six-Year Plan was scaled two years ahead of schedule in our socialist rural economy.

As for grain production, a rare bumper crop, bigger than last year's harvest, is expected this year.

Consequent upon the extensive introduction of advanced farming technique and further development of the intensive farming method, the per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) harvest of grain hit the height of 5.9 tons in paddy rice and 5 tons in maize last year.

Along with grain production, animal husbandry, fruit-growing, sericulture and all other domains of the rural economy have made a fast progress. In 1974, the output jumped 1.4 times in meat, 1.8 times in eggs, 2.2 times in cocoons, 1.5 times in fruits and 1.4 times in vegetables respectively as compared with the 1970 figures.

The leaping growth in the output of grain and other farm produce is a shining victory of our Party's agricultural policy and the Juche-based farming method advanced by the

great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the powerful support of socialist industry, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been solidified and the rural technical revolution has made a successful progress.

In the four years and a half from 1971 to the end of June 1975, the acreage of the reclaimed tideland has doubled, 203,000 *chongbo* of land has been readjusted and the fruit farms have been expanded still further to reach 300,000 *chongbo* in total acreage.

In the same period, the state built for the co-operative farms a large number of production establishments including more than 7,390 thrashing grounds, 37,500 maize stores, 12,850 storehouses, 2,115 hot-houses, 11,070 animal sheds and 6,650 drying grounds.

In the meantime, the Pyongyang Pig Factory with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons was built, modern pig factories vast in scale took shape in Kangso, Sariwon, Wiwon, Anju, Nampo, Kosan and Haeju, the Chongjin Chicken Factory, the Hungsang Chicken Factory, the Kwangpo Duck Factory and the Ryongje Duck Factory were expanded on a large scale and upwards of 30 local chicken factories and duck factories erected.

As for the rural technical revolution, with irrigation and electrification having been carried out, their successes were further expanded and consolidated and main efforts were directed to the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

During the plan period 45 reservoirs and 3,872 water pumping and drainage stations were additionally constructed and the acreage of irrigated non-paddy fields was expanded 1.9 times, of which the acreage under sprinkler irrigation 3.4 times.

A decisive advance was made in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, the main task of our rural technical revolution at present.

At the end of June this year, the number of the tractors serving agriculture was 3.6 times and that of the trucks 2.5 times the figures at the end of 1970.

During the same period, the number of the trailing vehicles leaped 2.1 times, trailing shares 1.8 times, weeding machines 2.7 times, and fertilizer sprayers 1.7 times, harvesters 8.3 times and rice thrashing combines 2.1 times and 30,000 new rice-transplanting machines found their way to the countryside.

Follow data on the mechanization level of

major categories of farm work:

Categories of work	1970 (per cent)	1974-1975 (per cent)
Tillage of paddy and non-paddy fields	61	100
Rice-transplanting	0	92
Weeding	12	55
Harvesting	8	66
Thrashing	87	100
Fodder crushing	78	100
Transport	59	100

The turn in the mechanization of agriculture shows that the historical three major tasks of the technical revolution for narrowing the differences between agricultural and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from tough work are being successfully carried out.

In the farming season this year, the quantity of chemical fertilizers applied showed a two-fold increase compared with 1970 to exceed one ton per *chongbo*, and the proportion of phosphatic and potash fertilizers rose considerably in the composition of the fertilizers of three elements—nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash.

Thus, the major tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the great agricultural program of our Party, have been fulfilled, and our country has definitely entered today into a new stage of full-scale modernization and industrialization of agriculture.

Transport has developed still further to meet the needs of the growing industrial and agricultural production.

During the plan period, railway freight traffic has shown a rise of 1.7 times.

The electrification of railways has grown in scope. New sections extending more than 160 kilometres have been electrified, and diesel traction has been introduced on the Pyongyang-Kaesong and Pyongyang-Haeju lines and some railway sections on the eastern coast. What is more, new railway lines have been laid in sections of 420 kilometres including the Namsinuiju-Tokhyon and Unpa-Cholgwang sections.

The number of railway rolling stocks such as electric locomotives, diesel engines and wagons has further increased and locomotive yards of Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chong-

jin have been reconstructed and expanded, the light rails have been replaced with heavy rails in sections extending over 1,070 kilometres.

The loading and unloading facilities at the railway stations and on the industrial railways have expanded 1.9 times, with the result that the mechanization level of loading and unloading operations has risen markedly.

The organization of transport has become further rationalized with the wide introduction of the concentrated transport system and other measures in railway transport, and joint transport of railways and other means of transport has been strengthened.

In the plan period, the auto freight traffic has gone up 1.8 times and shipping freight traffic 1.7 times. Especially, the reconstruction and expansion of Nampo, Hungnam, Chongjin and other ports have lifted the freight traffic capacity of the trade ports 2.6 times.

Along the line of three ways of transport indicated by the great leader, the transport systems by pipelines, cableways and belt conveyers have been widely introduced in various branches of the national economy, which includes the construction of large-scale Musan-Chongjin pipeline for transporting concentrated ores, the large-scale long-distance belt conveyer line at the Unryul Mine, and modern cableways. The extensive introduction of the three-ways-of-transport system has paved the way for easing the strain on transport more satisfactorily.

The program tasks of the Six-Year Plan have been successfully carried out in the improvement of the people's living standards, too.

The national income in 1974 was 1.7 times the 1970 figure.

The income of the working people has risen higher and particularly the average monetary income of the cooperative farmers per household worked out at 2,360 *won* already in 1974, far surpassing the 1,800 *won* mark envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, consequent upon the consolidation of the economic foundation of the cooperative farms and radical growth of agricultural production.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and his warm care, historical measures were taken in enhancing the people's living standards during the Six-Year Plan period.

With the complete abolition of the taxation,

a legacy of old society, ours became the first, tax-free country in the world and our people have been freed from all tax burdens for good. In the wake of a series of price cuts, the prices of all manufactured goods were sharply reduced last year, with the result that the prices of consumer goods dropped by an average of 30 per cent. And the state paid year-end special bonuses twice to the working people.

The spendings on social and cultural measures in 1974 climbed 1.5 times as against the 1970 figure. Besides, the working people enjoyed enormous additional benefits.

As a result, in the four years from 1971 to 1974, the real income per household of the factory and office workers rose 1.5 times and that of the farmers 1.6 times and the gap between the living standards of the factory and office workers and the farmers has become markedly narrower.

With the fast increase of the production of mass consumption goods and the growth of the purchasing power of the working people, the retail turnover in 1974 went up more than 1.8 times compared with 1970.

In this, the supplies of major items of consumer goods increased 2 times in high-quality textiles, 1.9 times in clothes, 5.3 times in sweaters and jackets, 1.4 times in underwear, 2 times in shoes, 1.8 times in cooking oil, 2.8 times in confectionery, 1.7 times in meat, 2 times in eggs, and 1.3 times in fishes. Especially, in the supplies of foodstuffs, processed meat jumped 3.6 times, processed aquatic products 3.5 times, processed vegetables 1.6 times, refrigerators and washing machines for domestic use, electric rice cooking pots and other modern kitchen appliances were produced and supplied in large quantities, which helped considerably lessen the household chores of the women.

The introduction of bus services to the rural villages has been completed and the water supply work in the rural districts was carried out at 87 per cent by the end of August this year. They are of great importance in eliminating the differences in the living conditions of the urban and rural dwellers.

During the plan period modern houses for hundreds of thousands of families were constructed in the towns and villages and provided to working people.

In Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, the grand and modern Pipa Street, Sang-

won Street and Rakwon Street made their appearance and the Korean Revolution Museum, the Museum of Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, the No. 2 building of the Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the People's Palace of Culture, the House of the Korean People's Army, the Pyongyang Metro and many other grand monumental edifices were constructed. And such local towns as Sariwon, Huichon, Nam-po, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Haeju and Anju were reconstructed into modern cities and the county seats, workers' settlements and rural villages were built up more beautifully.

In the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, in the domain of public health, the number of the hospitals increased 2.8 times and their beds 1.4 times and the work of developing the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals was completed to further improve medical assistance to the working people.

A vast success has been witnessed in the cultural revolution as well.

The universal compulsory 11-year education, the most advanced people's education system provided by the fatherly leader, has been enforced on a full scale this year.

During the Six-Year Plan period, the number of colleges and universities and higher technical schools further increased and 523,000 new technicians and specialists were trained, with the result that the task for training a large army of intellectuals one million strong set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party was successfully fulfilled by the end of August this year.

In accordance with the great leader's Juche-based idea of literature and art and under his wise leadership, revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic masterpieces of the same titles and three other monumental revolutionary operas and 876 works of film art and thousands of revolutionary artistic works were created.

With the fulfilment of the grand program

of the Six-Year Plan, our people have made an epochal advance in the struggle for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and the complete victory of socialism, and our revolutionary base has been further consolidated as firm as a bedrock, politically, economically and militarily.

All the achievements made in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are the results of the wise leadership of the great leader and precious fruits of the heroic struggle of our working people infinitely loyal to the fatherly leader. They are a proud victory which will make the 30th birthday of our Party shine brighter as a grand festival of victors.

This great victory patently proves the invincible vitality of the line of the three revolutions and the policy of grand socialist construction, demonstrates the matchless superiority of the socialist system of our country and the great potential of the independent national economy which have been provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and once again displays to the whole world the revolutionary mettle of Chollima Korea, the homeland of Juche.

Our victory will inspire the fighting south Korean revolutionaries and people with greater courage and confidence and give a serious blow and fear to the US imperialists and their lackeys.

By fulfilling the Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of the set time, our Party and people have laid a solid foundation for promoting the revolution and construction more energetically and become able to advance toward a higher peak of socialism and fight on for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with greater vigor.

Our Party and people will win a new, great victory in the just struggle they are waging under the revolutionary banner of the ever-victorious Juche idea, rallied rock-firm around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Independent Industry Started from Scratch

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of creating an independent national industry, starting to lead our people to build a new society after liberation, and correctly organized and mobilized our Party and people to implement it and made them succeed in building an independent industry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The industry we inherited with the liberation was a colonial dependent one that had been providing the imperialists with raw materials. Agriculture was

also extremely backward and utterly devastated.

"Our aim now is to eliminate the colonial dependence of our industry and the backwardness of our agriculture. In other words, we intend to completely liquidate colonial lopsidedness in industry and build an independent, modern socialist industry."

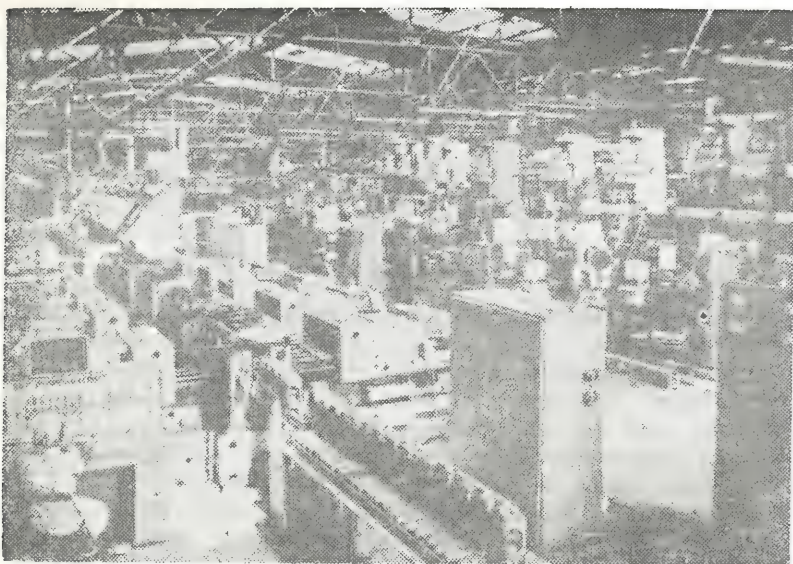
The industry we carried over after the liberation was a typical backward colonial industry; it was a deformed industry which could not produce finished goods because it had been entirely dependent on Japanese monopoly capital.

Heinous Japanese imperialism created in Korea extractive industries and some first-stage processing industries manufacturing semi-finished goods in an attempt to plunder underground resources of Korea.

The metal-working industry and machine-building industry were so backward that they could not even produce simple farm implements and needles properly. The machine-building industry accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total industrial output. Even such poor industry was totally destroyed in the war ignited by the US imperialist aggressors.

The expanded Kim Chaek Iron Works





A part of the Kumsong Tractor Plant

However, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people thoroughly implemented the leader's line, and completely rid our industry of its colonial backwardness and healed war wounds and created an independent, modern Juche industry on this land.

Our industry is structurally perfect and has all branches. In particular, metal industry, which had been pronounced in colonial lopsidedness and deformity, made rapid progress.

The iron and steel works, which had produced raw materials and semi-finished goods in the past, were reconstructed and expanded on modern technical lines and new works built. These metallurgical giants are now producing whatever we need, including steel, rolled stock and goods of second-stage metal processing.

In 1974 the steel production of the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant was 51.3 times what it was in 1944, the year before liberation.

Chemical industry made good headway. We created Juche vinylon industry and synthetic fibre, plastics and oil-processing indu-

stries and our chemical industry has organic and inorganic branches and plays a big role in improving the people's living conditions.

We created a section for production of ammonia through ga-

sification of anthracite and new chemical industrial branches producing super-phosphate, urea, microelement fertilizers and herbicides and increased their production capacity to bring about a great leap forward in overall chemicalization of agriculture.

Our power industry also made rapid progress.

We built big thermal power stations and completely eliminated the one-sided generation of hydroelectric power and seasonal limitations in power production.

We built new industrial branches and reinforced weak branches, so that our industry is many-sided and maintains a proper balance between heavy and light industries, between extractive and machine-building industries, and is structurally perfect in every branch.

What is important in building an independent industry is the creation of machine-building industry.

Our machine-building industry

The spinning shop of the modern February 8 Vinylon Complex



laid its firm material and technical foundation through the struggle to increase the production of machine tools, tractors and trucks. Particularly, the production of large machines and ordered machines and equipment increased rapidly and electronic and automation industries developed greatly.

Our machine-building industry is now in a position to produce 200,000-kva transformers, 20-metre turning lathes, 100-ton trucks, 300-h.p. bulldozers, 20,000-ton ships, special and automatic machine tools and other large machines and precision machines, and manufacture complete sets of machines and equipment for big, modern heavy and light industrial factories.

Owing to the rapid development of the machine-building industry and the powerful collective technical innovation movement in all fields of the national economy, a great headway was made in narrowing the distinctions between heavy and light labour, eliminating heat-affected work and harmful work and in semi-automating and fully automating the production processes.

Large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport are successfully introduced at ore and coal mines, and the automatic streamlines, in the machine-building factories.

Especially, the production control system with the help of industrial TV and transceivers has been established and automation and remote-control introduced in the production processes at many factories and enterprises.

Firm bases of raw materials and fuel have also been created

and ours has become a complete Juche industry relying on domestic raw materials.

The key branches of heavy industry including power, coal, metal and chemical industries have been firmly built up and our heavy industry with the machine-building industry at its core has grown stronger. This has placed us in a position to exploit on a bigger scale and utilize effectively natural resources abundant in our country.

Today, we secure more than 70 per cent of industrial raw materials domestically. Therefore, our industrial production is on the steady increase without suffering from the shortage of raw materials.

The realization of socialist industrialization and the creation of a powerful Juche industry relying on our own techniques and raw materials are an event which should be recorded in letters of gold in the history of the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction of the Workers' Party of Korea and our people.

Because our people have their own Juche industry, they can now build large modern industrial establishments and monumental buildings for the eternal prosperity of the nation and successfully carry out grand nature-remaking projects and the historic task of freeing the working people from arduous and tough labour.

As we have a powerful independent industry and a strong socialist independent national economy with it at the core, our country could take radical popular measures to abolish the taxation system, the hangover of old society, once and for all and to

sharply cut down the prices of manufactured goods last year.

Our industry with its own solid foundations develops at a steady, high rate.

In Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital of our country dashing at the speed of Chollima, industrial output grew 350 times as compared with 1946, the year after liberation.

Our industrial production made an annual increase of 19.1 per cent, averaged over the entire period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970. The Six-Year National Economic Plan was fulfilled in four years and eight months and industrial production grew annually at a high rate of 18.4 per cent.

The successful construction of an independent industry is due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always guides our Party and people from victory to victory.

The great leader, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, put forward the most correct and original lines and policies at each stage of the socialist construction and wisely led our Party and people to implement them.

He visited everywhere workers live and work to show them their road, and energetically encouraged and guided them to build a powerful Juche industry.

Though arduous was the struggle to build an independent modern industry, our people, under the guidance of the Party, strove to implement the leader's policy for establishing an independent industry and succeeded in building a powerful industry as we see today.

Kim Bok Roh



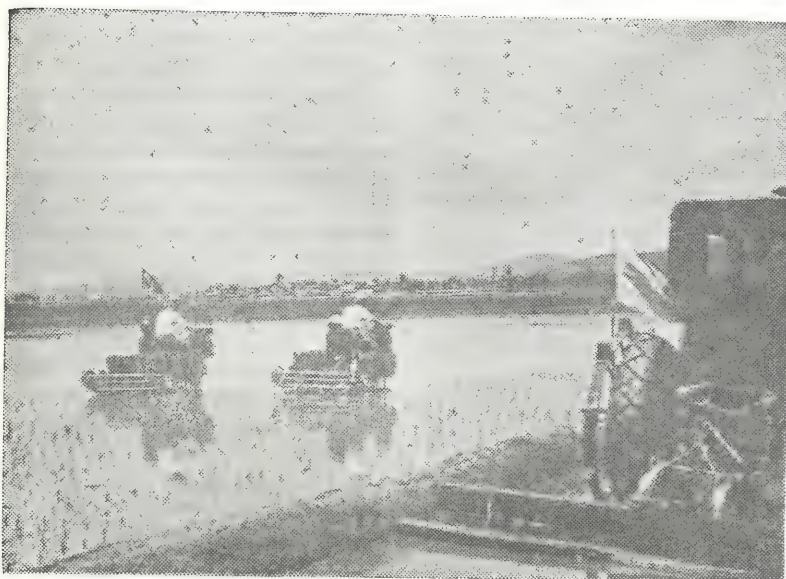
Our Agriculture in Process of Industrialization and Modernization

The original thought and theory of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on industrializing and modernizing agriculture are achieving a brilliant reality in our country, producing good results.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In former days, our people were far removed from modern civilization and did not even understand what industry meant. But today, they have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now carrying on the overall mechanization and chemicalization; they have entered a new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture."

Rice-transplanting and all other farming operations are done by machines



Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our people have made great achievements in their endeavour to industrialize and modernize agriculture, and they have now entered the age of overall industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

One of their greatest achievements is that they completed the irrigation of agriculture.

According to the leader's policy of giving priority to irrigation, we have completed the irrigation of paddy fields and extensively carried out that of non-paddy fields, effectively using the existing irrigation facilities and building new large-scale irrigation works.

The length of irrigation canals in our country totals more than 37,600 kilometres.

Drainage projects have also been conducted energetically. More than 1,100 drainage stations and drainage channels over 1,460 kilometres long have been built. As a result, major rice-producing areas have been completely freed from the harmful effects of stagnant water.

River improvement projects, dyke projects for controlling tide-water and afforestation were undertaken all over the country to better protect fields and crops against natural disasters.

We reap a rich and stable harvest every year, no matter what drought or flood may come.

A great progress has also been made in farm mechanization. Farm-machine stations, the centres for the rural technical revolution, in all towns and counties throughout our country have been further reinforced and new modern tractor accessory factories, tractor-drawn farm machine factories and farm implement factories built in different parts of the country.

Particularly, we have built modern tractor mills including the Kumsong Tractor Plant in a short period of time, so that we can bring the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to 7-8 in a few years to come and 10-12 in the near future.

Now the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land is 4 in plain areas, and 3 in in-between and mountain areas. A large number of trucks have been sent to the rural areas. The number of trucks there was 4.6 times last year, as against

1963.

Different kinds of new farm machines have been devised and manufactured and our peasants do many kinds of farm work with the help of machines.

Ploughing, threshing, carriage work, milling, rice-cleaning and feed crushing and cutting have been fully mechanized. Ninety-two per cent of rice-planting has been mechanized.

Thanks to successes in comprehensive mechanization a farmer tends more than 10-15 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields at many work-teams of coop farms.

The policy for the electrification of the countryside has also been admirably carried out. As a result, electricity has found its way into every rural *ri* and farmhouse. In the countryside electricity is extensively used not only in the home life of the farmers but also in working machines and producing heat for agricultural production. Annual consumption of electricity in our countryside today amounts to

1,600 million kwh.

Under the chemicalization policy set forth by the leader, the operating nitrogenous fertilizer production centres have been enlarged, the construction of a new nitrogenous fertilizer factory is going on successfully in the western region, and solid bases for the production of phosphatic and microelement fertilizers have been built. As a result, the rural theses' task has already been fulfilled of raising the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to each *chongbo* of cultivated land to 500 kilogrammes and the target to bring it to more than one ton has been hit with flying colors.

We apply a sufficient amount of various fertilizers suitable to the growth of crops and produce large quantities of highly effective insecticides and herbicides to protect crops against blights and kill weeds.

By dint of successful agro-scientific research we completely solved the problem of establishing the system of producing the first filial generation of maize,

Irrigation has already been completed in our country. Photo shows sprinkler irrigation introduced in dry fields



turned out high-yielding strains of rice suitable to our weather and soil and built up solid scientific and technical foundations for rapidly increasing agricultural production.

Industrialization and modernization have steadily increased agricultural production. During the period from 1963 to 1974 grain output increased by 100 per cent and from 1973 it grew by more than 30 per cent annually.

By producing more than 7 million tons of grain last year, we attained two years ahead of schedule the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan set by the Fifth Congress of our Party.

All other branches of agriculture—fruit culture, vegetable growing, silk raising and stock breeding—have also developed rapidly.

Through the brilliant implementation of the great leader's far-reaching plan for industrialization and modernization of agriculture, our peasants, who had drudged and suffered from all manner of oppression and exploitation in the past, are getting free from hard labour and turning out more farm products while working with ease, and they live a fully independent and creative life as the master of the state and society.

The leaping growth in our agricultural production shows convincingly that we will be able to reach the grain production goal of 10 million tons in a few years to come.

Our agricultural working people, consolidating their already-achieved successes, are striving to carry out the overall industrialization and modernization of agriculture by completing comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, further developing agro-science and promoting the rural cultural revolution.

Cho Am Su

Steadily Improving People's Welfare

Under the inspiring guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea laid down a correct policy to steadily improve the working people's well-being and has striven to put it into effect ever since its inception.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

Thanks to the brilliant implementation of the Party's policy for the promotion of the people's welfare, our people are now leading an abundant life without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

Our Party has paid deep attention to systematically increasing the working people's incomes from their work done, as well as the state and social benefits for them.

According to the policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the people, the monetary wages of the factory and office workers were steeply raised six times and the year-end bonus equal to their monthly wages was given to them several times in the postwar period alone.

Particularly in 1970 the wages of our working people were raised by 31.5 per cent on an average at a time.

In 1970, as compared with 1946, the per-capita national income increased more than 9.4 times; in 1974, the real incomes of our factory and office workers increased 1.5 times and those of our peasants 1.6 times as against 1970.

The fatherly leader saw that the state systematically reduced the prices of goods and gradually lightened the tax burdens of the people as the economy developed and the

inner accumulation of the national economy increased. Last year, he took epoch-making steps to completely abolish the taxation system for the first time in the world and cut the prices of industrial goods by 30 per cent on an average.

The additional benefits offered by the Party and the state to the working people are greater than their remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done.

The state provides all our working people with jobs according to their abilities and aptitudes.

The factory and office workers are sufficiently supplied by the state with food at cheap price which is more or less than one per cent of their wages, and they live in dwelling houses built at state expense, paying rent accounting for only 0.3 per cent of their living cost.

Our peasants also live in modern houses built at state expense.

The state issues seasonal clothes to all children and students.

Our working people are entitled to labour protection, the eight-hour working day, paid leave and accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and our working mothers are specially protected and cared by the state.

Women take part in working life with the fully equal rights with men and working mothers of more than three children work six hours a day for the eight-hour working day pay. Women also get paid 77-day maternity leave.

All our students from the primary school pupils to the college students receive free education and the college and higher specialized school students even get stipends from the state.

Pre-school children numbering 3.5 million are being brought up in nurseries and kind-

ergartens at state and public expenses.

All the working people get free medical care and have no worry about medical treatment.

There are modern therapeutic institutions and medical workers everywhere people live and work, be it town or country, and the section doctor system, an advanced system of medical service, has been introduced, so that the state responsibly takes care of the working people's health. The result is that the average life span of our people has lengthened by 26 years as compared with the pre-liberation days.

Not only that. The state responsibly looks after the persons who have lost ability of work because of old age, sickness or labour accidents, supportless old people and orphans.

Under the bright rays of the rural theses, a programme of socialist rural construction, authored by the great leader, assistance of the state to the countryside has increased and the rural technical revolution has made rapid progress. As a result, the face of our countryside changes every day and the peasants live an abundant life as the socialist working people.

In 1966 the state abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind which had been introduced after liberation, completely freeing peasants from the tax burden.

During the period of 1964-1973 alone, 21.1 per cent of the total state capital construction investments went to agriculture. Later on, investments in agriculture continuously increased.

Such investments channeled mainly into the construction of production facilities and dwellings.

The state has given huge material aid to the peasants, systematically raising the government purchasing price of food grain, abolishing the farm-machine service fees and irrigation charges and only getting the upkeep of irrigation facilities and farm-machine stations, and supplying farm implements and

farming materials at low prices.

The per-household grain income of coop farmers grew by 72 per cent on an average in 1973, as compared with 1963, and the money income by 172 per cent.

From 1964 to 1974, the state built modern dwellings for as many as 560,000 households of agricultural working people. Besides, the state took an epochal measure to build nurseries, kindergartens and public service establishments for coop farms for nothing at its own expense.

The completion of introduction of bus service in farm villages and conversion of the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals and successful promotion of introduction of water service in the countryside have bettered the living conditions of the rural population.

The state has also taken measures to develop the rural economy to suit the natural-geographical features of mountain and in-between areas in order to make the farmers in different parts equally better-off. So the living conditions of the peasants as a whole have improved rapidly.

Such enormous state benefits bestowed on the working people go mainly to solving the fundamental and essential problems of the people's living such as food, clothing and housing, education of their children, medical treatment, providing working and rest conditions.

All our working people are fully provided by the state with the basic living conditions which they should have in socialist society. Therefore, there are neither millionaires nor paupers in our country, and all people live a happy life without any worry under the care of the state and society.

This is due to the popular policies of our Party and the Government of our Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of the working people, and it graphically shows the superiority of our socialist system established by the great leader.

Our Party's Struggle for National Reunification

Because of US imperialist occupation of south Korea, our country has been bisected into north and south for 30 years now.

The territorial division and national split has brought untold misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and proves a great obstacle to the co-ordinated development of the country. The gap between north and south is widening as time passes on.

The restoration of the broken national ties and the reunification of the country is a unanimous desire of the Korean people and their supreme national task whose fulfilment does not allow a moment's delay.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as the supreme national task to reunify the country, and he has advanced the most principled and reasonable policy and proposals for national reunification and wisely led the Korean people to implement them ever since Korea's division.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the first days of the country's division by foreign forces, our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the most reasonable policy of national reunification and have since made untiring efforts to put it into effect. The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle to reunify the country is to reunify the country independently on democratic principles and by peaceful means."

Reunifying the divided country independently and peacefully on democratic principles means to reunify the country by establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south democratic general ele-

ctions according to the will of the entire north and south Korean people without any interference of outside forces after all the foreign troops have withdrawn.

Our Party and the DPRK Government have set forth reasonable proposals for national reunification in line with the basic policy of national reunification laid down by the leader and made untiring efforts to put them into effect for the past three decades.

Right after the liberation, the great leader put forward the policy of establishing a revolutionary democratic base. In the peaceful construction days, wisely guiding our people to execute it, he advanced reasonable proposals, in order to expose and frustrate the undisguised nation-splitting schemes and aggressive war manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys and materialize national reunification. They included a proposal to set up a unified provisional government, a save-the-nation proposal to foil the plot to rig up a separate puppet government in south Korea and establish an all-Korea unified government, and a proposal to attain peaceful reunification through the merger of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "National Assembly."

The US imperialists and their stooges, however, answered our just and sincere proposals mirroring the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people with a war.

After the ceasefire, too, our Party waged a positive struggle to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It proposed to turn truce into a lasting peace by making all the foreign troops withdraw from Korea and reducing the north and south

Korean troops and to realize economic and cultural exchanges, free travel and correspondence between north and south.

It also made proposals to relieve the south Korean unemployed and foodless peasants, send relief goods to the afflicted people in south Korea, provide school opportunity to south Korean student youth and bring up vagrant orphans in south Korea under the care of the north and strove to put them into practice.

After the Syngman Rhee puppet government was overthrown in April 1960 by the heroic struggle of the south Korean student youth and people encouraged by our Party's positive proposals for peaceful reunification, our Party strove to bring about a new phase of national reunification.

In his report delivered at the meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of August 15 liberation held in 1960, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fully reclarified our Party's consistent basic policy of national reunification and made a new epoch-making proposal to establish a north-south Confederation as a transitional step to complete reunification or realize economic and cultural interchanges, correspondence and the travel of personages, apart from political problems, if the south Korean authorities could not accept the proposal for the north-south free general elections immediately.

According to the highly important proposal as put forth by the leader, the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK presented concrete proposals to conduct economic and cultural cooperation and interchanges between north and south and ensure the independent development of the national economy in south Korea.

Immensely inspired by the leader's proposal, the south Korean people waged a strong mass struggle in demand of north-south negotiations.

Terrified by this, the US imperialists instigated the military gang, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, to stage a "military coup" in May, 1961 to block reunification.

In face of such situation, our Party waged a resolute struggle to frustrate the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Our Party made proposals by which to pave the way to national reunification such as an offer to conclude a peace agreement on north and south refraining from attacking the other side after the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and presented a proposal to convene a joint conference of the representatives of the north and south Korean political parties and social organizations or other north-south joint conference.

This aroused the entire Korean people to a more vigorous nationwide struggle for national reunification.

Our Party also declared time and again that it was ready to restore the ruined south Korean economy, settle the problem of the south Korean people's livelihood and take the south Korean unemployed to the north and provide them with jobs and stabilized life.

In April, 1971, when the movement for peaceful reunification rapidly mounted with an irresistible force among the south Korean people, the 5th Session of the 4th Supreme People's Assembly advanced an 8-point programme of national reunification embodying the leader's national reunification policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung strove constantly to create actively favourable conditions for national reunification. He sized up the fast-changing and developing internal and external situation with his genius and, in his historic speech of August 6, 1971, he put forth a new proposal for holding north-south negotiations to settle the reunification problem independently and peacefully.

The leader's new proposal for extensive north-south negotiations marked a milestone in eliminating the freeze between north and south and opening up a new phase for national reunification.

Under pressure from the south Korean people and the world people demanding the north-south negotiations, the south Korean authorities, that had doggedly opposed any contact with us, came to talk with us.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of our Party the north-south high-level talks were held and on July 4, 1972, the North-South Joint Statement was published, based on the three principles of national reunification—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national uni-**

ty—advanced by the great leader, and the North-South Coordinating Committee was formed and began to work. Thus our nation had bright prospects of national reunification.

In order to faithfully execute the three principles of national reunification, our Party made every possible effort to realize as soon as possible collaboration between north and south in different fields, as agreed upon by both sides, and hasten the peaceful reunification of the country.

At the dictates of the US imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, openly trampled underfoot the agreements of the joint statement as soon as it was announced and sought not reunification but split. In their "special statement," they went the length of openly declaring the "two Koreas" line, clamouring for the "simultaneous entry of north and south into the UN."

On account of this, our nation came to the crossroads of reunification or split. At this very critical juncture, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his historic speech of June 23, 1973, advanced the 5-point proposition designed to resolutely frustrate the manoeuvres of the partitionists at home and abroad, prevent the permanent split of the nation and promote national reunification.

The 5-point proposition of national reunification is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between north and south, realize many-sided collaboration and exchanges between the two parts of Korea, convene a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of people of all strata and the political parties and social organizations in north and south, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under that single state name.

Even after the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique openly declared the "two Koreas" line and began to try more madly to split the nation, our Party exercised its utmost patience to help the north-south dialogue to promote peaceful reunification and made every possible effort to pave the way for national reunification according to the 5-point proposition for national reunification.

Our Party proposed many times to the south

Korean side to conclude a peace agreement on north and south refraining from having recourse to force after the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and offered to the US authorities to have talks to sign a peace agreement directly with the United States.

But the US imperialists and the south Korean rulers accepted none of our just peace-loving proposals but aggravated tension in Korea.

Placed on the brink of final ruin as a lone puppet in Asia, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more madly seeking split and war to save themselves from their doom.

Encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique extremely isolated from within and without, the US imperialists are providing them with large quantities of modern weapons for war against us.

The Korean people do not want war, fratricidal war in particular. But, if the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique recklessly unleash war, the Korean people will wipe them out to the last man.

Thanks to our Party's unremitting efforts and struggle for national reunification, the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are finding themselves in a more and more difficult position and the situation is turning more and more favourably for the Korean people.

All our proposals for reunification and our untiring efforts to implement them command unanimous support and approval from the entire north and south Korean people and the world progressive people as well as fair public opinion.

The Korean people will never allow the US imperialists and their stooges to bisect our nation, a nation, and create "two Koreas."

Upholding the three principles and the 5-point proposition of national reunification put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire Korean people, actively supported and encouraged by the world progressive people, will surely frustrate the manoeuvres of the partitionists at home and abroad and complete the historic cause of national reunification by their united efforts.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Our shipbuilders made and launched a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Tae Dong Gang" as a present of loyalty to the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea

BACK COVER: Night view of the capital, Pyongyang, on the red-letter day

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